



The uppermost Wheel is good fortune
and the undermost Wheel is bad fortune.



The uppermost Wheel is good fortune
and the undermost Wheel is bad fortune.

134

A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE In three Parts.

The first, containing a brief Introduction to Astrology, shewing the nature, qualitie, and effects of the twelve Signs, and seven Planets; their Dominion over Bodies, with the Fortunes of those Calculated, who are Born under them, also a Delightful Wheel of Fortune.

The second, A Treatise of Physick, the Anatomy of Mans body, the Diseases Incident to the body of Man, Rules and Receipts for the curing of them; also Rules, for Sweating, Bathing, Conserving, and Preserving, and the way to make Cordial-waters; Also the Principal rules of Arithmatick, very plain and easie.

The Third, the Country-mans Guide to good Husbandry, rules for Setting and Planting of Orchards, Gardens, and Woods; also rare Receipts for curing Diseases in Horses, Sheep, Cows, and Oxen; also an Almanack for ever, and other variety of Inventions, very profitable and advantagious.

Composed by *Sam. Strange* hopes.

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TO

The Judicious Reader.



Having perused several small tracts,
 and Ingenious Peecces, set forth
 for helpe and Instructions of
 young Artists, and finding them
 very dubious and clouded over
 with dark expressions, too hard
 for the Capacities of the unlearned, I thought it
 very useful to lay down, in an easie Method, the
 first grounds (as an Introduction) for that Sub-
 lime and Noble Science of Astrology: I shall not
 at all endeavour, (in my small tract) to plead for,
 or strive to uphold this Art and liberal Science,
 either against the pen or tongue of those carping
 Criticks, which cry down all Arts, and endeavour to
 hood-wink knowledge. Because my short treatise
 will not allow me to launch into such an unprofita-
 ble discourse: Therefore I have here bestowed my
 pains onely to collect a short and brief treatise, both
 delightful and profitable, which may be well ter-
 med the first Rudiments of Astrologie, having
 viewed several Books of several Authors, who all
 have

The Epistle

capacity to build on, but finding them all meer
 counterfeits & not true Coyne, not worth the perusing,
 of an ingenious Reader. I thought here to undecieve
 the simple, and to encourage the industrious, to fol-
 low the Rule and Method of the Antients; First,
 to lay a foundation (as I build, and as I finde
 the acceptance this shall finde in the) will
 encourage mee to proceed, to make that noble Science
 which the world
 of. Indeed I must expect hard confutes from
 Zolus and Momus, envying, backbiting persons,
 who are alwaies carping and no man can please
 them, yet if the judicious do but approve of what I
 have writ, my desires are fulfilled. I confesse the
 Language is too mean for their apprehension, but
 considering the design, in being to instruct the igno-
 rant, (which in this Iron Age hath too much pre-
 vailed) a pardon may be the easilier granted.
 In the first part therefore of this Book, I have
 declared the nature and quality of the signs and
 planets, and their dominion over bodies, the opera-
 tion and influence upon them, together with a brief
 explanation of the severall terms of this Art, and
 the fortunes of those, calculated, by considering the
 nature of the signs, to which here is added a second
 and third part, containing a short Treatise of Phy-
 sick, in which Method the Rules of Astrology ought

to the Reader.

to be duly considered, as being the prime foundation, whereon the wise Physician ought to build.

Here are inserted several approved receipts for the cure of several Disorders, incident to the body of man. And I have also added plain and easie Rules of Arithmatick, knowing that Art to be one main help to the attaining of Astrologie; should I insert all the variety of invention which I have here treated of, it would take up too much roome. Therefore, I refer thee to the following Table, or the Book it self, wherein thou mayest easily find, what thou desirest, and I am confident, if reason rule your actions, (after perusal with serious deliberation) you cannot but find something that will prove both pleasant and profitable; The Author used in my book were too large and dubious in every point; therefore here you have the marrow and quintessence, summe and substance of Astrologie, in a few sheets, and the kind acception this findes in the world, shall excite mee to larger treatises of this kind. And I shall to my poor endeavour, shew my service to my Country, in doing them what good I can: Lest I should digress, and make my gate bigger then my City, I will here conclude, and (only begging your acceptance) then I shall never repine, nor count my labour lost, but shall remain your loving friend.

Sam. Strange hopes.



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Wales.



A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Definition of Astrology.



Before I enter upon the main thing intended in this Book, I shall first (to content the inquisitive Reader) give a Description of Astrology; in as plain and easie terms, as can be expected. Astrology is that Art which teacheth the Motions, Configurations, and Influences of the Signs, Stars, and Celestial Planets, to Judge, and prognosticate, of the natural effects, and mutations to come in the Elements,

ments, and inferiour Elementary bodies. It is not that which ignorant people are perswaded of, that it is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any mans practice, but it is an Art both useful and lawful, and one of the most noble and profitabest Arts, studied and practised by mortals; and it's Divided into two parts, Astrology, and Astronomy, which are both one Art, divided into two parts: Astronomy consists in the knowledge of the Heavenly motions, and Astrology consists in the effects and properties of the former motions. I shall therefore begin with the first parts of Astrology, and in due order, briefly lay down the whole sum and substance of that most excellent Art.

The Definition, and place of the Zodiack.

The Zodiack is a Circle in the firmament, dividing the Sphear athwart the Equinoctial into two parts; viz. the beginning of Aries and Libra, in the midst whereof is the Ecliptick Line; it's utmost limits are two tropicks, Cancer and Capricorn; it's length three hundred and sixty degrees, it's divided into twelve Signs, six Northernly, and six Southernly: The Northern are these, Aries,

ries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo; the Southern, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces; Now the Northern Signs are commanding, and the Southern Signs obeying.

The Nature of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the description of those born under any of them.

ARIES.



Aries, is fiery, hot, and dry, having a voice Lufurious, if a woman, few Children, sickly,

sickly, vitious, wanting members, very
 wrathful, and loving to be commanding; and
 they are usually in their middle age, gross
 and strong, and most commonly ends lean and
 weak: It betokens black eye, brows, thick
 shoulder's, a dark complexion, a swarthy
 countenance, one of a dry body, and of a mid-
 dle stature.

TAURUS.



Taurus, It doth commonly speak a man
 bozn under that sign, one given much to Mel-
 ancholy, of a cold and dry constitution, luxuri-
 ous, having a loud voice, yet sickly, much com-
 manding,

of Knowledge.

5

ding, honest, and very Religious, very chaste :
in women, it represents one short, but of a
strong, well set stature, and to have a high
fore-head, wide nostrills, great mouth, a
short and fat neck, black hair, big buttocks,
short legs, very slow to anger, but if once an-
gered, hardly ever after friends.

GEMINI.



Gemini, is hot and moist, sanguine com-
plexion, very fair, and pleasant and sweet be-
haviour, in young years lean and weak, end-
ing gross and strong; it represents one of a
tall,

tall, strait, and well set body, brown hair, bright, and quick eyes, long arms, and hands, and legs, a very large breast, well fraught with wisdome and learning, and accompanied with a good speech and excellent language, and profitable discourse.

CANCER.



Cancer, is a watry sign, which causeth those boyn under it, to be cold and moist, and flegmatick, something sickly; if a woman, she shall have many Childzen, it represents commonly one of a low stature, bigger in the upper

per parts than the lower, a round visage,
lean and spare, a great belly, but blackish hair,



Leo, is fiery, and hot, and dry, and those
born under it, are usually very cholerick, high
voice, barren, very strong, and exceeding vici-
ous, wrathful, commanding, exceeding cun-
ning, but honest; if a woman, religious, and
chast, one of a middle stature, lusty body, great
head and eyes, very courageous, broad shoul-
ders, a yellowish or flaxen hair, a person of a
generous disposition.

A BOOK VIRGO.



Virgo, is cold and dry, melancholy, very fair, but very Cibil, and sharp, of an equal and good proportion, the body spare, of a brown and dark complexion, great eyes, much hair, and that of a black colour, and they are most commonly all for their own ends.

Libra.

+ &

LIBRA.



Libra is airy, hot and moist, of a sanguine complexion, loud voice, if bloomed, few children, fair, obedient, of a good proportion, a well framed body, very braits a round visage, well favoured, light brown hair, very cheerful, and well spoken, red cheeks, a lovely countenance, inclining to thinnesse and slenderesse.

Scorpio.

SCORPIO.



Scorpio, is a watery, cold, and moist sign, flegmatick, sickly, but fruitful, witty, in different fair, wrathful, many times cracked, it represents one, of a short stature, the body full, and pretty well composed, sad hair, a dark and solid complexion and countenance, a short neck, men much reserved in thoughts, and words, and actions, very false, and deceitful.

Sagittarius

SAGITTARIUS.



Sagittarius, is hot, and dry, and cholerick, very great, double bodied, the upper part fair, the other bestial, a loud voice: if women, few children, and weak, very ingenious, but exceeding crafty, and obedient; it represents a well proportioned body, strongly compacted, a stature tall, a hard favoured visage, brown hair, which will be almost all off before forty years of age.

Capricornus.

CAPRICORNUS.



Capricornus, is earthy, cold, and dry, melancholy, sharp and cruel: if women, few children, luxurious, sickly, and vicious, crooked of body, seldom fair, it represents a body but of little stature, dry, and lean, the face also lean and thin, much hair, and that black, the colour wan and pale, small breast, and a long neck, a disproportioned body, and very hard laboured.

Aquarius.

AQUARIUS.



Aquarius, is hot, and moist, of a sanguine complexion, a high voice, sweet conditioned, very loving, and lovely; if women few children, but very fair, obedient, sweet behaviour, religious and honest, chaste, yet pleasant, one of a well shapen body, a middle stature, a fair visage and complexion, a bright hair, a clear and aimable colour, a handsome body, lovely and vertuous, and contented in any condition.

Pisces.



Pisces, is colde, watry, and moist, pblegma-
 tick, vitious, and foul, of a deformed and croke-
 ed body, wanting members, meanly fait, or
 bedient, of body diversely proportioned, also
 one of a short stature, ill composed in body and
 minde, a great face, a pale wan complexion,
 thick shouldred, fat and plump in body, short
 neck'd, and slooping in body and shoulders.
 Thus in short I have given you the nature of
 the twelve Signs, with a description of those

boyn

born under them; the obseruing of which will
prooe very helpful; in all the Rules of Judi-
cial Astrology.

A Description of the seven Planets, with
their natures, qualities, and movings.

HAVING treated of the Zodiack, and the
Signs, I now proceed to speak of the
Planets, to declare their Dignities. Know
therefore, that under the Zodiack there are
seven Planets, which move of their own pro-
per and continual motion, which finish their
courses, according to the greatnesse or small-
nesse of the Orb or Circle. The names of the
Planets are these; Saturn, Jupiter, Mars,
the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon.

The

The natures and qualities of the seven
Planets are these.



♄ Saturn, is cold, and dry, and melancholick,
an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life
of man, Masculine, evil, and the greatest
misfortune to man in the world.

♃ Jupiter,

JUPITER.



♃ Jupiter, is hot, and moist, sanguine, a friend, and preserver of life and nature of man, masculine of the day, and is termed the greatest fortune, and the best chance, that can befall Man.

♂ Mars, is immoderate, hot, and dry, very cholerick, and masculine of the night, evil, and the lesse misfortune, and not so ominous as the superiour Planet Saturn.

☿

Sol.

A BOOK
MARS.

SOL.



Sol,

☉ Sol. is moderately hot, and dry, and the most temperate Planet; masculine of the day, fortunate by aspect, but unfortunate by Corporal conjunction, above measure.

VENUS.



♀ Venus, is cold, and moist, very temperate, phlegmatick, feminine of the night, of a very good nature, and little ominous, and it is accounted the lesser fortune.

MERCURY.



¶ Mercury, in all things is too common and variable, hee is good with good, and evil with evil; with the masculine, hee is masculine, and with the feminine, hee is feminine; hot with hot, according to the Planets to which hee is adjoynd, but out of his own nature, cold and dry.

Luna.

LUNA.



☾ Luna, is likewise cold, and moist, and albeit, she doth heat a little, yet shee doth moisten more; but changeth her nature and qualities, according to the Quarters, like as the Sun doth through the Signs: shee is also feminine of the night, and phlegmatick, and sendeth to us, the vertue and impression of all other Planets.

¶ 3

The

A BOOK PISCES.



Pisces, is cold, watry, and moist, phlegmatick, vitious, and foul, of a deformed and crooked body, wanting members, meanly fait, obedient, of body diversely proportioned, also one of a short stature, ill composed in body and minde, a great face, a pale wan complexion, thick shouldred, fat and plump in body, short neck'd, and stooping in body and shoulders. Thus in short I have given you the nature of the twelve Signs, with a description of those
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The

A BOOK

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Planets are these.

SATURN.



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an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life
of man, Masculine, evil, and the greatest
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♃ Jupiter,

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♂ Mars, is immoderate, hot, and dry, very cholerick, and masculine of the night, evil, and the lesse misfortune, and not so ominous as the superiour Planet Saturn.

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The Drago is Head, and Tail.



The Head of the Dragon, is in all points like to Mercuri, good with good Planets, and evil with evil Planets, in nature, like Jupiter and Venus.

The Dragons Tail, is contrary to the head, for he is evil with good, and good with evil, hee is of the nature of Saturn and Mars.

Thus in brief, I have given you the natures of the planets, which is of excellent use to all those, who would know any part of Astrology,

logy. I shall in the next place, shew you that part of Astrology, which treats of the mutation and change of the Weather; which will be very necessary, to insert in this place, for the benefit of the Reader, and ought also to be very carefully observed; and therefore, to observe an easie and exact method, we will treat of every thing in it's proper place, that the Reader may not be puzzled in his Judgement, of this Art.

Of the Air.

In our Judgement upon the Air, it is necessary to consider of the position of the Heavens, and first, lay a sure foundation, upon the general Consideration of the year; and consider, first, the Suns Ingresse into Ari-
es, and then what Planets have Dominion in such a Month, or quarter, and by that you may conjecture, whether the year will be windy, whether the spring will be moderate, hot, or the like, or remisse, or temperate, &c.

The signification and Power of the Planets,
in the Constitution of the Air.

Saturns disposing of the Airs mutation, causeth it to be very cold, and frosty, that the Air cannot receive any impression of the suns heat; and being easterly, it causeth the constitution of the Air to be cold; it brings a cold season, and makes the Winter hard, frosty, and rivers Ice; it's the occasion of tempests at Sea, and snow and frost at Land: If it be in the Summer, it is the occasion of a great alteration in the Air; it denotes also, a scarcity of Corn and other fruits, necessary for the body of man.

Jupiter is of another nature, and directly opposite to the nature of Saturn; the Air by it's regality is very temperate, not too hot, nor too moist; the winds send forth gentle, wholesome, and reviving blasts, both for preservation, and procreation, of things necessary; it causeth wholesome and moderate rains, and the occasion of great fertility (or fruitfulness) in living animals, as well as earthy fruits and necessaries.

Mars, if easterly, for heat is very temperate, if westerly, too dry, and doth often parch

parch the fruits of the earth, and causeth great and high winds, hurtful to man or beast, and occasions hail and great tempests; if hee happen in Conjunction with Mercury, it occasioneth tempestuous winds, and causeth much shipwrack at Sea: In his own nature hee shews want of water, dries up fountains and springs, putrefies the Air, destroyes Cattel, brings scarcity, and very oft occasions many diseases, hurtful to mans body, as Burning-feaver, Plague, Spotted-feavers, and other the like Pestilential diseases.

Sol alwaies promiseth great changes, and alteration of times and seasons, by his constant motion; hee is temperately hot and dry, having a greater inclination to heat, than drynesse, and oft times by his heat causeth Clouds, and draws the vapors from the Earth into the Air, and thereby his heat dissolves them into rain; and if hee bee well joined to other good Planets, it's a great cause of the Elements being clear and fair, and the Earth to be very fruitful and abounding.

Venus having dominion, promiseth a very wholesome Air, a very temperate and moderate year, abundance of fruit, and of every thing needful for the suppoztation of humane nature; causeth moderate and pleasant show-
ers.

Mercury

Mercury makes the Air clear one while, another while red or bloody; sometimes fair, sometimes foul, according to the nature of the Planet to which hee is adjoyned, yet for the most part, hee hath the sole domination to himself; he causeth tempestuous winds, hail, rain, thunder, and lightening in abundance, and sometimes portends turbulent weather to Navigators; causeth many diseases, and Consumptions, and Coughs, Stopping of the stomack, and Convulsions.

Who so would know or guesse at the alteration of the weather, must observe the disposition in the Moon, the rising and setting of the other fixed Stars, and a due observation of the effect it produceth in the place where thou livest, and by that guide thy steer.

How to know the Weather at all times of the year, by the new and full of the Moon.

Be sure to observe alwaies three daies before the Moon be at full, whether shee shine bright, and that the clouds are not scattered here and there in the Element, if not, then thou mayest judge that it will be very fair, but if the Moon be dark, and clouds incompassing her about, then know that it will
rain

Rain much before four daies.

When Fogs and Mists, do hinder the light of the Moon, it betokens, that in a short time we shall have cold winterly weather: A Rainbow is alwaies a sign of much rain or winds to come suddenly, or else of much rain or winds past.

Having now done with the Weather, I come to speak of the four Quarters of the year.

The general disposition of the year; depends upon the four Quarters, namely, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

Of the Spring.

This Quarter begins the tenth day of March, at that time the Sun enters the first scruple of Aries, and continueth till the Sun hath past the Crab, which is about the eleventh or twelveth of June; this quarter usually is hot and moist, but very unconstant in either, being sometimes hot, sometimes cool; it's called the Spring A virendo, because then all things begin to wax green, and put on their wedding garments; this quarter at the beginning, is rather inclining to moist, than hot; in this quarter are usually great
and

and high winds, because of the moderate temper of the Air.

Secondly, Summer.

Summer takes its beginning the eleventh of June, upon the ☉ Sun's entrance into Cancer, and continues till the twelfth of September, in which time the Sun goes through the fourth part of the Zodiack Circle, comprehending three Signs in his progress, namely, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. This Quarter is commonly hot and dry, while the Sun is going through Cancer; and his remaining in Leo, it is more dry than hot; and at this time of the year, very few winds do disquiet or trouble us, but a moderate Air comforts our hearts.

Thirdly, Autumn.

Autumn begins about the twelfth or thirteenth of September, and ends about the eleventh or twelfth of December, and just so long the Sun is running through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarie: The nature of this quarter is cold and dry; though dryness at the beginning of this quarter be most predominant,

minant, yet the end is usually cold, there bee as many winds in Autumn, as in the Spring.

Fourthly, Winter.

Winter begins with us at the Suns entrance into Capricorn, and it lasteth to the tenth day of March, in which time the Sun runs thorow the last three signs, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces: this Quarter is cold and moist, accompanied usually with great frost and snow, and great high winds towards the latter end of the quarter, though at the beginning it being the middle of Winter, few winds are stirring, by reason of the cold, by reason thereof, the vapors can make no eruption, nor the Air any Commotion.

Of the Winds.

Experience teacheth us, that the Winds do change and alter the Airs constitution: By Ancient Astrologers and Astronomers, the Wind is thus described (that it is an exhalation of hot and dry, drawn up into the Air by the power of the Sun, and by reason of it's weight, it is driven down, and sidelong carried about the earth.) The principal winds are four, as East, West, North, South; there are

are also other winds, as Southeast, and Southwest, Northeast, and Northwest: North winds though they be cold and dry, yet they are usually wholsome, and do much preserve things from Corruption: South winds do much hurt, by their too much and frequent moistening the earth; they are also hurtful and obnoxious to Seeds, Fruits, and living Creatures; this Wind is hot and moist, it causeth a dark and cloudy Air, and is most times accompanied with rain, it stirs up many diseases through continuance, as Feavers, and other contagious griefs, which are hurtful to humane bodies: West Winds are cherishing blasts, it's moist, and temperate, and watry, stirring up rain and thunder: The East Wind is sometimes temperately hot and dry, and sometimes fiery and cholerick; it's pure, pleasant and wholsome, because it is contrary to all infection, and doth preserve the body sound; this Wind for the most part begins to blow at Sun rise, and ceaseth at Sun set; now there are other mean Winds, as the Northeast wind which is cold and dry, it stirs up Clouds, and oft produceth Rain: the Southeast is something moist, dark, and cloudy: The Northwest is moist, cloudy, and stormy, and causeth a turbulent and tempestuous season,

season : The Southwest is evil by nature , causing many clouds and showers , and very turbulent and tempestuous weather : Thus you have seen the nature and cause of Winds, and the good hap, and bad they produce.

Having shewed you the nature of the twelve Signs , and given you a description of the body and person of those born under them, and also the nature and qualities of the Planets ; I shall now endeavor to declare the fortunes of those born under them ; whether they shall be rich or poor , live long , or dye suddenly , with many other such like Questions.

The good, or ill fortune of those born under *Aries*, and their fortunate daies to undertake any employment.

His fortune shall be exceeding good fortune in all kinde of Merchandize , and shall attain to a very comptent estate by his Wife ; he shall be a great Traveller, forsaking Country and Kinsfolks , at twenty four years of Age, hee shall attain to great riches ; at forty years of Age, hee shall be honourable and honored of all that know him , his Children shall be very fortunate and noble , and shall

shall acquire a good report, and great honour, from the King, Prince, and Nobles of the Nation, where they are born: If a woman, she shall be very diligent, and industrious, merry, and wise; shee shall live while sixty five years old; shee shall have exceeding good fortune, and shall have lusty and strong Children, but besure let her have a care of all four-footed Beasts, for shee shall bee in great danger to receive hurt from them: The daies good to undertake any publick imployment, in trade or otherwise, are Mundaies and Tuesdaies, especially, the first Munday and Tuesday, of every Month: they shall bee troubled with the gravel in the Kidnies: The man shall live till about seventy years old, and bee honoured and loved of all that know him.

The good or ill fortune of those born under *Taurus*, the term of their life, and their good daies, to undertake any adventure.

Hee shall bee covetous, and rather inclining to bad fortune than good; the first part of his life, shall be very troublesome, and continue so till twenty eight years of his age, and about that time much sicknesse, which if he escape, he shall live till forty years: If a woman,

man, she shall be fortunate, yet shall not have many Children: Hee shall bee very forward to travel into strange Countries and Cities, and probably, before his death attain to great riches, by the death of some of his Friends: Let him beware to undertake any affair or imployment, in the beginning of the week, but let him rather chuse Thursday, which shall be most fortunate to him. Now for the female, born under Taurus, shee shall have at least three Husbands, and by them very fortunate in Children, shee shall live to eighty years of age, she shall be light of behaviour, much addicted to venery, and thereby defame her aged years: shee shall bee light fingered, and shame her Parents, Husband, and Family, by her vile courses.

The good or ill fortune of those, born under *Gemini*, the term of their life, and their good daies, to undertake any imployment.

Hee shall be merry and pleasant, and commonly vicious; very much addicted to swearing and drunkenness, he shall come of honourable Parents, and have no Brother but himself, therefore he shall bee very rich, but hee
D shall

shall spend most of his wealth by his vicious life, and undecent behaviour: Hee shall bee often sick, and bee in danger of death at nine years old, and at twenty years, and at eighty, and ninety, after which he shall not live long, but shall be choaked, with some disease in his throat: Now for the female, she shall be very wise and ingenious, but the man that enjoys her, shall go through many broiles for her; shee shall bee fair, but wilful and stubborn, she shall be afflicted with many diseases in her body, especially about thirty years of age, which if she escape, she shall live while fifty years of age. The good daies for them to begin any imployment, are Tuesday, and Wednesday, the rest will be very unfortunate, in any thing they shall undertake.

The good or ill fortune of those, born under *Cancer*, the term of their life, and their good dayes, to undertake any imployment.

Hee shall bee very Cholerick, a great derider and mocker of others, and very vicious, for which offences he shall be much afflicted in body, shall have many diseases continually hanging about him; if hee escape those diseases

les incident to his nature, he shall be very old, and live till about eighty three years, two months, beloved of most, honoured of many, shall have great command and authority, in the City, Town, or Country where he lives, hee shall be very fortunate for riches: Let him beware of Wednesday, which will prove very unfortunate to him, Sunday, Thursday, and Friday, shall be very fortunate to undertake any imployment: if a woman, she shall be lusty and strong, very wise and prudent, very industrious after riches, yet passionate and exceeding wrathful: she shall have great sicknesse about the thirtieth year of her age, which if she escape, shee shall live till eighty six years, her Children shall be very honourable and fortunate, and shee shall be honoured and loved of most, though shee may endure much trouble and sorrow, through her Husbands vices.

The good and evil fortune of those, born under *Leo*, the term of their life, and their good dayes to undertake any imployment.

Hee shall be big of stature, and lecherous, he shall have two sore fits of sicknesse, he shall

be very near death with the Small Pox, about twenty three years old, and very sorely afflicted, about the forty fifth year of his age; if hee escape both these, it's probable hee may live till ninety one, or ninety two: hee shall not dye at home, hee shall be a man of great power, and commanding over great Cities or Countries, shall do Justice upon offenders: if he begin any imployment in the Winter, he shall be fortunate in successe, but if in the Summer, exceeding bad; hee shall bee very witty, and of a deep capacity, able to discern between good and evil; very couragious and overcoming all that oppose him. If a woman, she shall be learned, and chaste, she shall be much troubled with Coxus, shee shall fall from high places and bruise her body, she shall have a rich and renowned Husband, who shall promote her to honour, she shall be robbed once of her treasure, and once of her maiden head: Let her have a care of water, for by it shee will bee apt to sustain great losse: Tuesday and Fryday will bee very unfortunate to her, she shall not have many sore sicknesses, neither be long sick at all, but shall dye suddenly, about the forty eighth year of her age.

The

The good and evill Fortunes of those born under *Virgo*: the term of their life, and their good dayes to undertake any Im-
ployment.

Hē shall have a mark upon his fore-head, and shoulder, he shall have two fits of sicknesse, the one at fifteen years of age, the other about threescore, hē may attain to threescore and eight years, and shall bear his age very well, not looking old, hē shall have two wives, by whom hē shall get a great estate, and hē shall be very rich and honourable, hē shall receive some wound from a four-footed beast, his children shall dye quickly after birth: Hē shall be a great feaster and lover of mirth, and shall be very Liberal: Monday and Tuesday, shall be very fortunate to him, but the latter end very unfortunate. Now concerning the Female, she shall be married about sixteen years of age, but shall not love her Husband, she shall bury him quickly, and marry another, and have very beautiful children by him; she shall have many diseases and distempers about her body, and endure many sorrows, which if she escape, she shall live while threescore and fifteen years old. Wednesday shall be very
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fortu.

fortunate to her : but Friday and Saturday very unfortunate to begin any new work, she shall suffer much pain and sorrow in Child-bearing, and shall be in great danger of death.

The good and evill Fortunes of those born under *Libra* : The term of their life, and their good dayes to begin any new imployment.

He shall have a mark neer his shoulder, he shall be very lecherous, a great lover of women, he shall be a great traveller, he shall endure great pain in his limbs and joynts, and have severall sicknesses, the first about the fourteenth year of his age, the second about the fortieth year of his age, which if he escape he shall live till fourscore and ten, he shall have some wounds in his body. His unfortunate day is Wednesday, he shall be troubled with infirmities, and diseases in his belly. The Female, she shall be very fair and beautiful, she shall endure great pain, she shall be dangerously sick in her Infancy, which if she escape, it's probable she may live till she be threescore Thursday will be unfortunate to her, Sunday and Saturday very fortunate to begin any work.

The

The good and evill Fortunes of those persons born under *Scorpio* : the terme of their life, the good dayes to begin any Imployment.

Touching his fortunate life, he shall endure great pains, and four dangerous sicknesses, during his life, the first at sixteen years old, the second about thirty, the third about forty, which if he escape, he shall dye at sixty seven, of a sicknesse. Hee shall be very fortunate at the beginning of his dayes : he shall bee unfortunate about forty years old, in all his undertakings, and shall dye very poore, and needy, he shall be very unsettled in his minde, and never gain any thing by Merchandize. He shall gain by planting, and grafting, and tilling of ground : hee shall have ill fortune with Deere and Horses. If a Female, she will be of light behaviour, and abuse her husbands bed, before her death shee shall bee blinde. Saturday shall bee very unfortunate to her, shee shall live till threescore years old, and shall bee very needy and ill reported of, for her evil life and wicked courses, which shee took in her young years. She shall receive some wound of some four footed beast.

The good, or ill fortune of those born under *Sagittarius*, the term of their life, and the good and bad dayes, to begin any employment.

Hee shall bee wrathful and angry, but soon appeased; he shall be full of pain in his head, and troubled soze with the Wind Chollick, and have several sicknesses; the first about nineteen or twenty years of age, and about fifty or upward, which if hee escape, hee may probably live till eighty years of old; he shall bee very prosperous, hee shall obtain great and notable victories over his enemies, by his warlike Actions; yet the Malevolent Sign Saturn, sometimes opposing; hee shall meet with great difficulties and troubles, he shall have many possessions taken from him, by some who endeavour his overthrow: the one part of his life shall bee fortunate, the other unfortunate; hee shall attain a good and vertuous wife, with great possessions by her, he shall bee very religious and wise: As for the Female, shee shall bee wicked, and given to studdy Witchcraft, and sometimes, she shall be very curst, audacious, have many Children: The first day of the week shall bee very unfortunate

fortunate to her, if she attempt any new thing; she shall have two Husbands, the first shall hate her, the second shall bee very loving and pleasing to her, with whom, if her wicked spirit hinder not, shee may lead a very quiet and good life.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Capricornus*, the term of their life, and their good and bad dayes to begin any work.

Hee shall bee contentious; and a sower of discord, very proud by nature, high and commanding, despising all men; and counting them below his worth; very lecherous, following common Harlots, much given to drunkenness; hee shall have several sicknesses, as about twelve years old, and twenty one, and thirty four years old, and many more, which if he escape, hee shall live till threescore; hee shall have two Wives, two Sons, and his end shall bee more fortunate than his beginning; hee shall have very great fortune in cattel, as Oxen, Sheep, and Goats; with great industry he shall gain much treasure and riches; hee shall bee a great traveller, but at length end his life in his own native Country:
his

his second Wife shall bee very rich and beautiful, and vertuous, and honoured of all. Now for the Female, shee shall be very unconstant in her affairs, yet probably shee may attain to great riches and honour, and if she escape a sicknesse shee shall have in her youth, she may live till betwéen forty and fifty.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Aquarius*, the term of their life, and the good and bad dayes to begin any Im-
ployment.

Hee shall be much addicted to wine and women, and a lover of mirth and jovial feasts; hee shall be much addicted to bee Mad, at the spring and fall of the Leaf; hee shall have four sicknesses, which may much endanger him, which if hee escape, hee shall live till a hundred and nine yeares; hee shall gain much wealth, and enjoy his Wife a long time, and live very contentedly with her: Saturday will be an unfortunate day, to begin any im-
ployment, Tuesday and Thursday shall be very fortunate. The Female or Woman, shall bee very tender and delicate, true and faithful, a vertuous Wife in every respect, shee shall have soze eyes about eight or nine yeares old, she shall have a soze sicknesse, which
if

if she escape, she shall Live till fourscore, shee shall have many Children, marry about fifteen years old, her Husband shall be curst and wicked, and shee shall be divorced from him, and he shall falsly accuse her, and seek to defame her vertuous Carriage.

The good and bad fortune of those born under *Pisces*, the term of their life, and the good and bad dayes to begin any Imployment.

Hee shall have many notable marks upon his body, and shall be much subject to a pain in the head, hee shall not have any memorable sicknesse, till hee be threescore and eight, of which he shall dye: he shall have three Wives, he shall bee very rich and enjoy many possessions and Lands, hee shall bee put into publick imployment, and maugre all his enemies, they shall never hurt him: He shall fall into a River, and bee in great danger of death by other casual accidents, yet by the mercy of God, and the good aspects of the Planets, hee shall go thorow them all: As for the Female born under this Sign, shee shall be married while young, and have many hopeful Children: before thirty years, shee shall meet with great
diffi.

difficulties, and troubles, and dangers, which if shee escape, shee shal Live till about thre score and six: Saturday shal bee very unfortunate to begin any imployment, and what ever shee begins at the beginning of the weeke, shal be very prosperous; Shee shal be Rich, and Honoured, and Loved of most; her Husbands shal bee two, and those very good and Loving, because Shee shal merit it at their hands.

Thus by observing what Signs any person is bozn under, you may with much ease Judge of their good and bad fortune, which will be much advantagious, that knowing the events both good and bad that may happen, you may the better seek to Attain to the one, and to Avoid the other.

Astrological Judgements upon severall parts of Mans body, with the natures and qualities of every of them.

First of the Head.

This being the most publick part of mans Body, and according to the frame and bignesse, is to bee adjudged either good or bad: Know then, that a great head is seldome or never

never good, but the person commonly is very stupid and dull of Apprehension, a very little Head, of the Least size of all, usually retains but a little Wit, but a Head of a middle size is most commonly, most Witty; a long Head betokeneth folly; a great Head, and small members do alwaies produce much indiscretion in the man or woman.

Judgement upon the Hair.

A thick Hair, bespeaks an humble heart, much inclining to cold, if the Hair be stiff and stand upright upon the Head or other part of the Body, it shews a very great fearfulness in that man; if the Hair be curled and thick, it shews the man to be of a hot complexion; thin Hair, shews the man to be of a cold constitution.

Of the Eyes.

There are several Colours of the Eyes, and several forms, round eyes and rowling, shews much vice and corrupt manners; great eyes and broad, that stand very forward in the face, betoken much moisture in the Body, and they see not well, because their eyes are far from the
foun-

fountain; smiling, twinkling eyes, betoken a merry Life; hollow eyes cometh of dy-
 nesse; red eyes signifie Anger and Wrath,
 blackish eyes, have a sharp and piercing under-
 standing, little eyes betoken timorousnesse
 of spirit, shining eyes shew much rashnesse, if
 they be mean, not too big nor too little, it sig-
 nifies Justice and equity.

Of the Face.

A fat face, betokens a Liar and Devourer,
 and foolish, a round face signifies folly, a great
 face to be dull and slow about any businesse: A
 face well proportioned of colours and bigness,
 shews a commendable Life. A long lean face
 to bee spightful and envious, a countenance
 cast down too much, to be hypocritical, and not
 to be trusted.

Of the Voyce.

A grave and slow Voyce, betokens strength
 of body and minde, of a quiet and meek spirit;
 men of a gross very big and hoarse voice, shews
 to be injurious and wicked, a small shrill voice
 to bee very hasty and wrathful, too apt to bee
 provoked, a weak voice, shews want of cour-
 age and spirit.

Of

Of the Breast.

A Breast without hair, to be unshamefaced, the paps hanging down betoken weaknesse, a broad big Breast to be strong and couragious, a Breast narrow and sharp, betokeneth weaknesse and Imbecilitie of nature and Body.

The treatise of Physick, annexed to this of Astrologie, directs you for the cure of the distempers of any of these parts of the Body.

Of Earthquakes, and causes of them.

They usually proceed from an abundance of wind, got into the corners and holes of the Earth, which violently rushing out, and the Earth closing again suddenly, causeth a great shaking or Earth-quake, which doth generally predict Wars and Commotions, in those parts and dominions where it is.

Of Thunder and Lightning.

It is an Exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, it's drawn into the middle Region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud,
now

now these two contraries thus included together, beget difference, and cannot be reconciled without breaking the Prison wherein it is pend up, the violent rushing whereof makes a noise, which is called Thunder, and the fire Lightening, being both broke forth at one instant, though the Lightening appear first in Regard of the quicknesse of the eye.

Of the dangerous years of a mans Life.

A year composed of seven times seven, which is forty nine, is very dangerous, also the fifty six year of a mans life, also the sixty third year of a mans age, which do usually produce many evils, dangers, and peril, either to Life or estate, which an Emperoz of Rome having escaped, seemed to rejoyce that hee had passed over those enemies to old age.

Of the four Elements.

- 1 The Element of Fire, next the Moon, and so downward.
- 2 The Element of Air.
- 3 The Element of Water.
- 4 The Element of Earth.

Of

Of the four Complexions.

The Cholerick, hath nature of fire, hot and dry, and naturally is lean and slender, covetous, ireful, hasty, brainlesse, foolish, malicious, deceitful, and subtil where hee applyeth his wit. He hath Wine of the Lion, that is to say, when he is drunk, he chideth, and fighteth, and commonly, hee loveth to be clad in black, russet, and gray.

The Sanguine, hath nature of Air, hot and moist, he is large, amiable, abundant in nature, merry, singing, laughing, ruddy and gracious, hee hath his Wine of the Ape, the more he drinketh, the merrier he is, and draweth to women, and naturally loveth high coloured cloath.

The Phlegmatick, hath nature of Water, cold and moist, he is heavy, slow, sleepy, ingenious, commonly he spitteth when he is moved, and hath his Wine of the Shæp, for when he is drunk, he counteth himself wisest, and he loveth most green colour.

The Melancholy, hath nature of Earth, cold and dry, is heavy, covetous, a backbiter, malicious, and slow, his Wine is of the Hog, for when hee is drunk, he desireth sleep, and
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hee Loveth Cloath of a black Colour.

The serious Judgement of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles or Black spots, appearing upon any part of the body of man, from the head to the foot,

A man with a Mole on the forehead, doth bespeak him to be very thriving, to have great and large possessions with his Wife; to be wise, and loved of all his friends and neighbours: And the woman shal bee imperious, domineering, ready to rule and bear sway over her Husband, and likely to be honoured much.

A man having a Mole, or Black spot on his eye-brow, it doth denote him, to be much addicted to Lust in his youthful daies, but in the end shal marry a vertuous rich Wife: If a woman, she shall injoy a good, pleasant, comely, personable man.

A man having a Mole on his nose, hee is of a ruddy complexion, Loving pleasure more than profit: The woman also the same fortune.

A Mole on the chin of any man, doth foretell, that by the blessing of God upon his endeavours, he shal gain mony, and friends too,
so

so saith Plato: the woman shall be very wise, and rich, and increafe in dignities.

A Mole on the neck of a man, bespeaks prudence in Actions, honour amongst men, though it may bee throughtenby, suffer some disgrace: If a woman, of a weak constitution, apt to believe Lies, and ill Reports of her Husband.

A Mole on the shoulder of a man, promisetroubles and sorrows, and an unfortunate end. A woman having a Mole on the same place, it betokens much outward happinesse, she shall be fruitful, honourable, in goods and chattels abounding.

A Mole on the hand, or wrist, of a man or woman, both speak them to be very much afflicted in their latter daies; beginning their daies in Joy. but ending their daies in Poverty increasing in Children.

A Mole on the Breast, near the heart of the man or woman, denotes much malice, impiety, hatred, and other vices.

A Mole on the belly, denotes whoredome, Luxury, and gluttony.

A man having a Mole on the knée, shall be happy in his choice, of a vertuous, rich and comely Wife: a woman having one in the same place, bespeaks an honest heart, and a

vertuous carriage, very fruitfull in bearing.

A man having a Mole on the Ankle, it be-
speaks him to take on him the womans part,
a hen huswife; If a woman, that shee shal
wear the Breches.

A man having a mole on the foot, denotes
very good fortune in Riches, and plenty of
Childzen, who will comfort him in his old
age: The woman shal also be very fortunate
and happy all her dayes.

Of the twelve Houses.

To be perfect in this, it requires great stu-
dy; you are first to know, that there is no-
thing appertaining to the life of man, which
hath not it's signification from one House or
other.

The first House is called the Ascendant, be-
cause the Sun doth there ascend our Horizon,
in what ever Clime, it be in.

The second House is succedent to the As-
cendant, and signifies riches and substance of
the Native.

The third House follows in order, and hath
signification of Brethren, Kindred, Neigh-
bors, and Alliance.

The fourth House, or Angle of the Earth,
signifies

signifies immoveable Goods, Land, and Heritages.

The fifth House, is the succedent of the Angle of the Earth, and therefore signifies mirth and jollity.

The sixth House is Cadent from the North Angle, it beholdeth not the Ascendant, and therefore signifies sicknesse of all kinds.

The seventh House, is the Angle of the West, and the seventh from the Ascendant, and signifies open enemies, Law suits, and quarrels.

The eight House being succedent from the Angle of the West, is above the Earth, and is the aid and assistance of an open enemy, signifies death.

The ninth House is called Cadent, it's in the time of the Ascendant, it signifies religion and Learning.

The tenth House, or the South Angle, this hath signification of the Mother of the native, it signifies dignity, honour, and preferment, as Emperours, Kings, Princes, and Nobles.

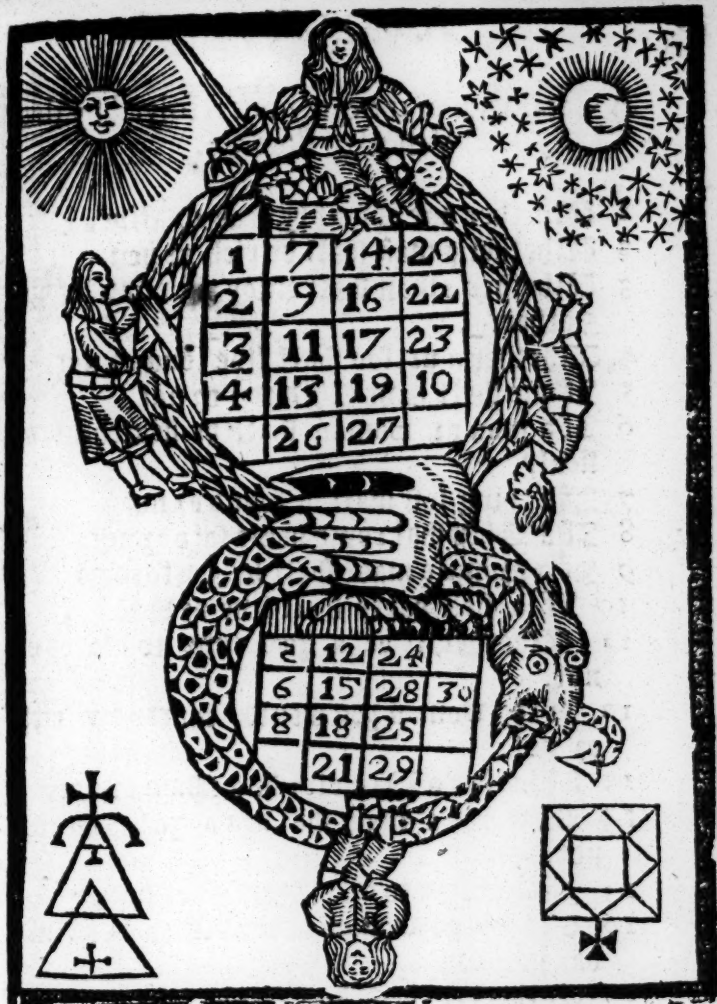
The eleventh House, being succedent of the Angle of the South, it hath signification of friendship, amity and hope.

The twelfth House, being the Cadent

of the Angle of the South, it's above the Earth, not beholding the Ascendant, therefore signifies private enemies, Impisonment, Poverty, Misery, and Disgrace. Thus much for the twelve Houses. The nature of them, and their properties is more largely described in the excellent book called the Book of Palmestry; the first part being of Palmestry, the latter of natural Astrology, the things contained therein, being a great help to this Book.

A Wheel of Fortune, Composed first by *Rufus Aienus*, and now published by *Sam. Strange-hopes*.

Containing the Resolution of all manner of Questions, both for delight, and satisfaction of the Reader.



The uppermost Wheel is good fortune,
and the undermost Wheel is bad fortune.

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A Catalogue of the questions resolved by this
Wheel of Fortune.

- 1 Whether one absent be dead or alive.
- 2 Whether a man shall be rich or poor.
- 3 Whether a man shall enjoy the estate of his
father.
- 4 Whether a person shall live long or not.
- 5 If one shall have Children or not.
- 6 If a man or woman shall be healthful or
sickly.
- 7 If a thing lost shall be found or not.
- 8 If a Ship shall come home safe or not.
- 9 If a promise made shall be performed.
- 10 If a sick party shall live or dye.
- 11 Whether it be a good time to marry or
not.
- 12 If the woman you would marry be rich
or not.
- 13 Whether a Damsell be a Maid or not.
- 14 Whether a man shall dye a good death or
not.
- 15 If it be good to take Physick or not.
- 16 Whether a woman be honest to her Hus-
band or not.
- 17 Whether the Thief shall be taken or not.
- 18 If the wind shall blow fair or not.
- 19 If

- 19 If one shall obtain the preferment he desires.
- 20 If thy friend be faithful or not.
- 21 If one shall get the victory or not.
- 22 If one shall enjoy the party he desires.
- 23 If it be good to take a journey.
- 24 If the Childe shall be fortunate or not.
- 25 If the year shall be plentiful, or not.
- 26 If it be good to trade in Merchandize, or not.

That you may with much ease fulfil your desire, and be resolved of any of these 26 questions which you would demand, and for the easie understanding of this figure in every part; you must first of all chuse a number, what number you please at your own discretion, as three, five, seven, nine, or any other, more or lesse, write it down, and write under that the number of the day, and then, take the number you shall find under the first letter of your name you were Christened, which you shall find in the following Table, add these three numbers together into one summe, and then divide them by thirty, reserving the rest that remains, and search in the Wheel, and if you find your remaining number in the upper part, your matter shall speed well, but if
in

in the lower part it shall prove evil. And thus with much ease, you may know any thing you desire.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
T	V	W	X	Y	Z	I	V	H

How to know the ruling Planet that any one is born under.

First take the name of the party desiring to know this, and then the name of his Father and Mother, and write down the numbers you find under each letter of the three names, in the foregoing Table, you must take all the Letters of the Christian names, and gather all those summs together, and then divide it by nine, subtract afterwards the product by nine

as

as often as you can, and if there remain a unite, or four, both signifie the Sun, if two or seven, both signifie the Moon, if three Jupiter, if five, Mercury, if six, Venus, if eight, Saturn, if nine, Mars. This way if you goe rightly to work, according to the method before you, you shal know what you desire.

How to know the Ascendant that any one is born under.

In the like manner as you did before. If you would know the Ascendant any one is born under, take the parties name, and of his Father and Mother, and then divide the whole collected together by twelve; If there remain 1. it signifies the Lyon, If Juno, 2. if Aquarius, 3. if Capricorn, 4. if Sagitarius, 5. if Cancer, 5. if Venus 6. Taurus if Palladium, 7. Aries, if Vulcan, 8. Libra, if Mars his 9. Scorpio, if 10. Virgo, if 11. Pisces, if Phebus, 12. They represent Gemines.

Astrological Rules observed by the motions of the Planets for the cutting of hair, to make it grow how you please.

Alwaies see that the Down be placed in common

mon signs, well dignified but especially, in earthy, is the opinion of some. Therefore in cutting of hair, if you would not have it grow too suddenly, let that the Moon be in Virgo, Gemini, or Leo, decreasing in Light and motion, and afflicted by Saturn: but if you desire your hair to grow speedily, let the Lord of the Ascendant be one of the fruitful signs, and the Moon in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, so that the Moon be increasing in light and motion. And let her be in Sextile or Trine, of the Lord of the Ascendant, of the parties Nativity, but have a special regard the Moon be free from the malevolent of Saturn, or Mars, for they will cause much scurf and dandrif at the roots of the hair. If you desire your hair should grow thick, let the Moon be in Opposition of the Sun, and the Ascendant and the moon free from the aspects of the malevolents.

Of the Golden Number, what it is, and why so called.

This is a Number of 19. proceeding from one to nineteen, and so begins again at one. It is so called because it was sent in golden Letters, from Alexandria in Ægypt, into Rome,

Rome, it's the number of nineteen, because in nineteen years the Moon doth make all her sundry motions and changes: to find out the foresaid number add one to the year of our Lord, and divide the same by 19. and the remainder is the golden number.

Of the Epact, what it is.

This is a number not exceeding thirty, because the Moon between change and change, never passeth thirty daies, it is thus found out: multiply the golden Number for the year by a 11. the product thereof, if it be under thirty, it is the Epact, if it be above thirty, then divide the product by thirty, and the remainder shall be the Epact, the knowledge of this finds out the age of the Moon, as you may find exactly set down in the third part of this Book.

A brief discourse, of daies, nights, and seasons.

Those people who live under the Equinoctial Circle, have two Summers and two Winters every year, by reason the Sun passeth twice over their heads, their Summers are in our Spring and Autumn, that is March and September, when the Sun is in the beginning

ning of Aries and Libra, and their two Winters is in our Winter, and their two Summers are in June and December, when the Sun is in Cancer and Capricorn. But their Winters is very warm, not deserving the name of Winter, in respect of ours. The dayes and nights are alwaies of equal length each containing twelve hours. Those who live betwixt the Tropicks and the Equinoctial, have the Sun passing twice over their heads, so they also have two Summers and two Winters, but differ from the other in respect of the heat, and the length of the dayes and nights. Those who live under the Tropicks, have but one Summer and one Winter in the year. The Sun coming just over their heads on Mid-Summer-day, which with them is the 11th of June, and their Winter is when the Sun enters Capricorn, that is the 11th of December.

Of the dignity and dimension of the Planets
and their distance from the Sun, and the
length of their courses.

The Sun being the greatest among the
Planets, and the center of all their Orbs,
from whence he sends forth his glittering
Rayes

Rayes to all the Planets, compassing him about, hee far exceeds in magnitude; hence therefore according to the diversitie of his rising and setting, he divideth the seasons of the year, and causeth the changing of the length of daies and nights.

The first Planet above the Sun is Mercury, hee performeth his course about the Sun in 88 daies; It is from the Sun to the Sphere of Mercury 12055773 Italian miles, his body is lesse than the Earth 2800 miles.

Next above Mercury is the Glittering Star Venus, who makes her Revolution about the Sun in 224 daies; it is from the Sun to Venus 3636104 Italian miles, shee is lesser than the Earth 175 miles, shee is the biggest Star in the Firmament.

In the midst of all the Planets is the Earth, which is placed between Mars and Venus, and accomplisheth her Revolution about the Sun in 365 daies, 5 hours, 49 min. 2 se. It is from the Sun to the Body of the Earth, 31166203 miles, her diurnal motion 59 min. 8 seconds, is lesser than the Sun 333 times, is bigger than the Moon 45 times.

Next above the Earth is Mars, who performs his course about the Sun in one year, 321 daies, 22 hours, 20 min. 44 seconds, from

from the Sun to the body of Mars 7635292 miles, and is lesser than the Earth 150 times.

Next above Mars is Jupiter, who runs his course in 11 Egyptian years, 315 daies, 14 ho. 30 min. 54 seconds: From the Sun to Jupiter is 36179152 Italian mil. hee is lesser than the Earth one time.

Saturn is the highest Planet in the systeme, and slowest in motion, insomuch as hee performs but one Revolution about the Sun, in 29 Egyptian years, 126 daies, 1 ho. 58 min. 2 se. it is from the Sun to Saturn, 47833576 Italian mil. hee wheels in a day 35959 mil. in an hour 1489 mil. in a minute 25 mil. is twice as big as the Earth.

The Moon is a secondary Planet, and retains the Earth for her Center, about which shee performs her course in 27 daies, 7 ho. 43 min. it is from the Earth to the Moon, 203236 mil. shee is lesse than the Sun 15924 times, and lesse than the Earth 45 times.

Rules to Judge of health and sicknesse, at any time of the year.

If you would be expert in this Iudgement, have respect to the Cusp of the Ascendant, of the figure of the Heavens at the time of your
Re:

Revolution, and the Ascendant of the figures, at the time of the Conjunction of the Luminaries, before the Suns ingresse into Aries, and if these two Ascendants bee free from misfortune, and the Lord of the place of the Conjunction also bee free, then it signifies that the party shal be free from infirmities in general, and sicknesses, and shal be very healthful, but if the two Ascendants and the Lord of the Conjunction be unfortunate, then the year shall bee very unhealthful.

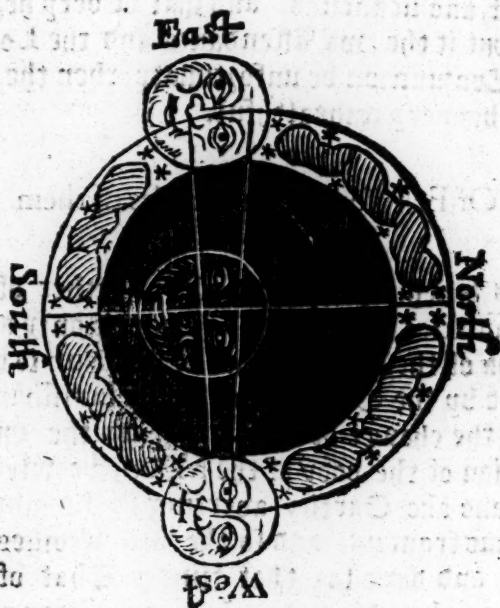
Of Eclipses and the causes of them.

As touching the Eclipses of either of the Luminaries, you are to know, it is only a privation of their light; that of the Sun is occasioned by the Conjunction of the Luminaries, or by the change of the Moon, by the Interposition of the body of the Moon, betwixt the Sun and the Earth, averting or turning his Beams from us, and so the Sun becomes obscure and dark for that time: That of the Moon, is by a diametrical Interposition of the Body of the Earth, betwixt the Sun and the Moon, and thereby deprives her of the borrowed light she Receives of the Sun, and
 if this,

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this is ever upon the opposition of the Luminaries, or commonly at the full of the Moon.

The Moon in Eclipse.



Of

Of the effects of any Eclipse, when it shall begin, and how long it shall continue.

Ptolomy teacheth us, that if an Eclipse fall in the East part of the Horizon, or in the Ascendant or East Angle, the events thereof shall begin to manifest themselves in the fourth Month after, but it's most strong operation will bee three months after it's beginning; but if it bee in the West part of the Horizon, in the seventh House of the Heaven, in the seventh or eight Month after the Eclipse, shall the effects be manifested: now as touching the time of their continuance, how long the effects shall be in force; you ought in every Region and Country, where the Eclipse shall happen, to Judge according to the proportion of the Ecliptick hours; see how many hours or minutes (an hour being sixty minutes) the Eclipse continues in the Region, if you desire to know the Continuance of the events, for the events of the Suns Eclipse, it shall continue so many years as hee is Eclipsed hours, reckoning from the first moment of his obscuration, to the last: And a Lunar Eclipse, the events and effects shall continue so many months, as hee is Eclipsed hours.

How to know the Events of any Eclipse that shall happen.

You ought first to know the quality and nature of the Signs (as you have it at large, in the fore-going Sheets described) in which either of the Luminaries are Eclipsed, and from the places and Signs, in which the most notable fixed Stars are known, also the Planet that shall bear Rule in those two places; see which planet hath most power and strength, in the place of the Eclipse, and the Angle Preceding the Eclipse, alwaies preferring that Planet which is nearest the Angle, and most strong in the Degree of the Eclipse, and make him Lord of the Eclipse, observe also the fixed Stars placed near the Eclipse.

Consider together the nature of all these Northern Signs signifies Earth quakes, Southern Signs, the alteration of the Air, and denotes detriment to Birds and flying Fowl, and to creatures living in the water, great losse and damages to Ships and Mariners: Eclipses near the East, signifies their effects will be apparent in fruits, to youth: Eclipses in the West, denotes alteration of the Laws and Customes of People; and also signifies much Murder and Rapine committed.

¶

If Jupiter bee Lord of the Eclipse, he causeth a great plenty of all things, honour, plenty, renown, and glory, peace, and increase of riches: Causeth an enlargement of Territories and Dominions; and denotes successe and happinesse in every thing, and to every man.

Saturn being Lord of the Eclipse, he is generally the occasion of destruction and mischief, by reason of cold; he causeth long and tedious infirmities and diseases; in the Air he causeth bitter Frost, cloudy and tempestuous Weather; in the Sea, great tempests and Shipwreck, destruction of Fishes, great floods, and eruptions of Sea-banks: on the Earth he produceth great scarcity of Corn, that many shall dye for want of Bread.

Mars being chief Lord of an Eclipse threatens mischiefs to all sorts and kinds of men; causeth much War and intestine hatred, quarrels, and discords amongst men; excites men to Robbery, Tyranny, and Rebellion; causeth troubles in general, suddain death, violation of Laws unheard of, Thefts, and Robberies: In the Sea causeth ruine and destruction to Ships, causeth also a scarcity and destruction of the fruits of the Earth, by reason they shall be scorched with heats.

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If Venus be chief Ruler, shee denotes the same fortune as Mars, onely shee is happy in marriages, and fruitful in Children.

Mercury being chief Ruler, hee signifies such events generally, as are of the nature of the Planet he is conjoined with, onely he excites men to expedition of businesse, and to cunning and ingenuity in every thing, but is very unfortunate in Navigation, causing frequent and turbulent Winds.

Thus far of Eclipses, according to Ptolemy, which I hope will satisfie the Ingenious Reader, seeing my narrow bounds, will not allow me any larger Treatise, of the nature and qualities of Eclipses.

An exact Judgement of ancient Astrologers, of the general Accidents in the World, that shall happen to Men, Women, and Children, by the falling of New-years Day.

Sunday.

Knowing on what day of the Week New-years Day will fall; If it fall on Sunday, a pleasant Winter ensueth, a natural and kindly Summer, abundance of fruit, the harvest will be indifferent for weather, but producing some winds and rain; a temperate and
seasonable

seasonable Spring, it denotes many Marriages, plenty of Wine and Honey, the death of young men and cattel, Robberies in most places, new Prelates, and Kings, cruel wars toward the end of the year, or at least much dissention and discord among men.

Monday.

If it fall on Monday, the Winter will be somewhat uncomfortable, the Summer temperate, no great plenty of fruit, fancies and fables dispersed abroad, many Agues. The death of Kings, Nobles, and great men, in most places Marriages, and a downfall of the gentry.

Tuesday.

If on Tuesday, there follows a stormy Winter, a wet Summer, a various Harvest, a moist Spring, Corn and fruit indifferent, yet garden hearbs shal not flourish, great sickness amongst men, women, and children, a mortality of cattel, many men shal dye of the bloody flux, and every thing save corn, shal be very dear.

Wednesday.

If on Wednesday, a warm winter in the begin.

beginning, but toward the end snow and frost, a cloudy Summer, plenty of fruit, also of Corn, Wine, Hay, Honey, and other things, damage and hard labor to women with Child, Death to many Children, plenty of Sheep, News of Kings and great wars, blood-shed towards the midst.

Thursday.

If on Thursday, both Winter and Summer windy, a moderate Spring, save onely it will be windy, a Rainy Harvest, many inundations towards the latter end of the year, much fruit, and plenty of the fruits of the earth and honey; flesh shall be dear by reason of the death of Cattel in general, great troubles and commotions about matters Religious, and women shall be very loose and Licentious.

Friday.

If on Friday, a stormy winter, and no pleasant Spring nor Summer, an indifferent harvest, small store of fruit, Wine, Honey, and Corn dear, many blear eyes, many youths shall dye, Earthquakes in many places, much Thunder and Lightning, also very Tempestuous, at Land and at Sea, a great mortality amongst

amongst cattel, great commotions in many
Countrie and Kingdomes, and many heart
Diuisions amongst men.

Saturday.

If on Saturday, a mean Winter, a very
hot Summer, a late Harvest and a dry, windy
spring, garden hearbs shal bee cheap, much
burning, plenty of Honey, flax, and Hemp,
the death of antient people in most places,
many feabers, and tertian Agues, great Ru-
mors of Wars, and sudden murders in ma-
ny places, for, or upon little or no occasion.

Rules worthy of approbation, and very ne-
cessary to be considered in putting Children
to Nurse, or a Trade, or placing of
Children.

Considering the usefulnesse of knowing fit
times for these purposes, and also finding the
Rules of the Antients to be very necessary,
especially of Haley, Ptolemeus and Aristotle. I
thought it good not to let slip this matter.
Therefore, in setting Childzen to Nurse,
let the Moon when the Nurse first begins to
give the Childe suck, be in the Coniunction
of Venus, or in the Sextile or Trine of her,
also

also fortifie the Moon and Venus in the Radix. To send youth to School, let the Moon be in Conjunction with Mercury, or in the Sextile, or Trine, fortifie Mercury and the Moon in the ninth house of the Radix. Now to know where the Moon is, you may easily do it by your Almanack for that year, especially Wings or Saunders, being most plain.

If you send your childe to Prentice, fortifie the Moon and the Lord of the tenth house, and the sign of the tenth house, and see what planet the trade he is to be bound to doth properly belong.

If the occupation be a Plummer, Currier, Potter, Brick-maker, Galtier, Chandler, Gardener, or a worker in mines, see that Saturn ruleth, and be strong.

If thou puttest thy Childe to a Cloathier, Woollen-Draper, or Lawyer, or Divine, fortifie Jupiter.

If a Physitian, Souldier, Apothecary, Chyrurgion, Watch-maker, Cutler, Butcher, Tanner, or Carpenter, fortifie Mars.

If a Gold-Smith, melter of money, Copper-Smith, Brazier, or Pewterer, fortifie the Sun.

If a Silk-man, Musitian, Mercer, Linnen-Draper, Limner, Painter, Jeweller, Embroiderer,

broiderer, Perfumer, Engraver, Sempster,
Glover, or Upholster, Fortifie Venus.

If an Astrologer, Mathematician, Phy-
losopher, Merchant, Scrivener, Poet, School-
master, Book-seller, Printer, Attorney,
Clerke, Soliciter, or Taylor, fortifie Mer-
cury.

If a Saylor, Fisher-man, Fish-monger,
Cintner, Brewer, Hunts-man, Miller, or
Baltster, fortifie the Moon.

When you wean your childe, let the Moon
be remote from the Sun, nor in any of the hou-
ses of Venus. If the Moon bee in Libra, the
Childe will never more care for the breast:
Thus saith Haly.

The Astronomers view of the Circles, Poles,
Firmament, Horison, and Stars.

He that would take a view of the Stars,
quartereth to himself the Firmament, into
certain Regions, through which he may ob-
serve the motions of the Stars, namely ima-
ginary Circles, of which the chief are the E-
quator, the Tropicks, and the Zodiack: which
conceive thus. That the Stars move Circu-
larly, are daily returned to the same places,
doth shew, and therefore the Heaven is a rou-
ling

ling Sphere, therefore it hath an Artle, about which it is rounded, and there are two extremities of its Artle, or two immoveable poles the Northern and Southern.

Between the poles in the midst of the Sphere conceive a circle, it will be the Equator. And to this, two parallels, the Tropicks; which the Sun describeth, being at the highest in the Summer, and being at the lowest in the Winter, but the yearly passage of the Sun (passing from this Tropick to that, and cutting the Equinoctial in two places) they call the Zodiack; whose poles do again describe the little poler circles, by their daily going about.

You have in the very Cælestial frame, circles invisibly placed, and turning about with it, but there are others proper to any place, and immoveable; The Horizon and Meridian wheresoever you stand looking round about, you see the Horizon, to wit, the confines of heaven and earth, or of the upper hemisphere, from the lower, but the center of the Horizon is where you stand, its poles in the Heaven, the point which is highest and lowest to you, that over your head they call the Zenith, that under the earth Nadith.

But draw a circle again, through the poles of

of the world, and the Zenith and the Nadith will be the Meridian, at which the Sun arriving maketh it noon with us. As for the motion of the Stars, that is uniform to all the fixed ones, as if they were carryed to one and the same Orb. We have found out for certain, that as the fixed ones, and with these (the Sun and Moon) do finish their course, wheeling about the earth as their Center, so the other five planets wheel about the Sun, whom Mercury in a very little Orb goeth about in four months time, Venus in one Orb almost twice as bigg, in nineteen months time, Mars, in one so large, that he also goeth about the earth in a year and a halfe time, Jupiter, also in a larger, in twelve years wanting two months, Saturn, in the largest in twenty nine years and six months, all which, now and then are from the earth, and now and then nigh the earth, sometimes coming forward, sometimes going backward, sometimes at a stand, and sometimes proceeding.

In like manner they passe along the Zodiack, but not so exactly as the Sun, but run sometimes one way, sometimes another.

Every circle is divided into 360. Degrees, as well small as big, and each of these into 60. minutes, and each of these into 60. seconds.

and

and these motions of the planets, in the Ephemerides, and there is calculated, and what aspect one to another, whether a Conjunction or not, this in the yearly Almanack is plain and easie.

If you would know how to erect a figure, to resolve any Question in Astrologie, be pleased to take a view of the Book of Palmistry the latter part will teach you an easie and exact way.

The end of the First Book.

A
SHORT TREATISE
OF
PHYSICK:
OR,
Every ones Companion.

Shewing the Anatomy of Mans Body;
The Nature and Quality of Diseases, inci-
dent to the Body of Man or Woman.

Also excellent Rules and Receipts, for
the Curing of all the Diseases and Distem-
pers, which are Incident to Man or Wo-
man, according to the Sober Judgement,
and experience, of the Ablest Students in A-
strology and Physick.

PART. II.

Composed and fitted for the meanest ca-
pacity, in plain and easie Terms, for the be-
nefit of all, who shall, or who would bee desirous of
their own Good.

Also excellent Rules for Bathing, Bleeding, and
Sweating; Conserving, and Preserving.

Together with the most useful, and general
Rules of Arithmatick.

LONDON, Printed for *Charls Tyus*, at the three Bi-
bles on *London Bridge*. 1664.

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natomy and Physick.

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of the young and easy Learner, for his be-
nefit of all, who shall be desirous to be
instructed in the Art of Physick.
Also excellent Rules for the Cure of Bleeding, and
Sweating; Constricting, and Relaxing;
Together with the most useful and general
Rules of Anticipation.

LONDON. Printed for Samuel Smith, at the Sign of
the Golden Ship, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1664.



A
SHORT TREATISE
OF
PHYSICK:
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Every ones Companion.

This small Treatise will not afford an exact Division, in the Parts of the Body of Man particularly, which also would puzzle the Judgement of the Reader, and prove but of little benefit, unlesse the whole might bee Inserted; which is impossible it should, in so small a Treatise. Seeing many Authoꝝ have made so many Intire Volumes of it: I shall therefore, give you the nature of Diseases, by the influence of the twelve Signs over the body of Man.

G

The

The Anatomy of Mans Body.



I'll begin with Aries.

Aries Ruleth the head, eyes, and ears, and the Diseases incident to them, as pain in the head, tooth ach, scabs, and megrims, also all Infirmities in the nose, face, and eyes.

Taurus governeth the neck and throat, and also all the Diseases incident to them, as hoarsnesse, and colds, and Kings evil, or any infirmity happening in those parts.

Gemini, the arms, and shoulders, and hands, and also all diseases incident to them, as the Stopage in the veins, cramp in the fingers, or any

any pain in the Arms whatsoever.

Cancer governeth the breast, paps, and upper part of the belly, and is incident to the Ptilick, Cough, and Phlegme, to Scabs and Itch, to Pimpled and Red faces, and Leprosy.

Leo, the heart, breast, and stomach, and any disease near the back, as choler, and feavers, which proceed from too much blood.

Virgo, the guts, and belly, entrails, and small guts, for diseases, the wind cholick, belly ach, and worms, ulcers in the bowels,

Libra, the reins, joynts, and hands, and hath these diseases, as gravel and heat of the kidneys, fluxes, and a windy vapor running through the veins.

Scorpio, the bladder, and privy members, these diseases incident, as running of the reins, and french pox, and gravel; all pains in the members, ruptures and such like.

Sagittarius, thighs, it Ruleth hot feavers, and fistulaes, the cause is a full body, and too much blood.

Capricorn, knees, and governeth all agues and dimnesse of sight, sciatica, and issues.

Aquarius, legs, and Ruleth the black faundies, and lameness in the legs, and humours in the legs, and all other distempers.

Pisces, the feet; the gout, in those parts, the pallsie, scabs, and coughs, and imperfecti- on in the Lungs.

These are the proper significations of the Signs by themselves, and the nature of them: now followeth the parts and diseases of mans Body, governed by the Planets.

Saturn governs the right ear, bladder, bones, and their diseases, as quartane Agues, Cancers, black Choler, Rheums, Coughs, Palsies, losnesse of the Body, &c.

Jupiter, governeth the Lungs, Ribs, Liver, Sæd, and Arteries; the left ear, and their infirmities, as Plurisies, Appoplexy, and such as proceed of too much blood and wind, in any part of the Body.

Mars governeth the Gall, Veins, and Reins, and their sicknesse; as Feavers, Ulcers and Choler; Madnesse, Carbuncles, and Yellow Jaundies, and also the Stones, and Priety members of Man or Woman in part.

Sun governs the sight, heart, and right side, and the right eye, and the Diseases of them, as head Aches, Fluxes in the eyes, Cramp, cold at Stomack, and Liver.

Venus governs the Liver, Loins, and Mat- trix, Paps, and Throat, and their diseases,

as

as weaknes in the body and members, French-
Pox, and such like.

Mercury governs the Brain, Thoughts,
Memory, Speech, and Tongue; it noteth
Madnesse, Stammering Hoarsnesse, Coughs,
Falling evil, Ptilick, and Rheums.

Moon governeth the left Eye of a Man,
the right Eye of a Woman, Stomack, Bel-
ly, and left Side, and the diseases of them;
as Dropsie, Palsie, Surfeits, rotten Coughs,
Worms in Children, Kings-evil, Falling-
sicknesse, Convulsion-fits, Dimnesse of sight,
Small-Pox, and Measels.

In every Sicknesse and Disease, it is ne-
cessary and useful, to consider the Celestial
motions of the Planets, before you Judge of
the cause of the sicknesse; know what Pla-
net ruleth, and finde out the place pained or
diseased, then consider their nature, if they
bee kinde or cruel, masculine or feminine, of
the day or night, hot or cold, moist or dry,
sanguine or melancholy; consider the nature,
of the Signs, whether hot or cold, moist or
dry, what member it governeth, and the di-
sease: These Rules well considered with di-
ligence and industry, will bee able to fur-
nish an Artist with sufficient matter, where-
on to ground his Judgement, whereby he shal

bee able to judge of the nature and quality of diseases, and shall by that bee able to apply such Remedies, as shall best agree with the Dissemper.

Here followeth are Receipts of Physick and Chirurgery, for the curing of all diseases and Distempers, Incident to the Body of Man.

The Countesse of *Kents* rare Receipt, for a Consumption and Cough of the Lungs.

Take a pound of the best Honey, dissolve it in a pipkin on the fire, put in two penny worth of the flower of Brimstone, and two penny worth of the powder of Elicompane, and two penny worth of the powder of Liquorish, two penny worth of Red Rose water, so stir them together, till they bee all compounded, then put it into a gally-pot, and when you use it, take a Liquorish stick, beaten at one end, and take up as much with it, as may bee put into half a Wall-nut shell; take it when you go to bed, and in the morning fasting, or at any time when the Cough takes you in the night, let it dissolve in your mouth by degrees; probatum est.

A Receipt for the griping of the Guts.

Take a pint of Claret-wine, put to it a spoonful of Parsly-seed, and as much Fennel-seed, halfe a dozen Cloves, a bunch of Rosemary, a wild Wallow Root, clean washed and scraped, and the pith taken out, put in it a good quantity of Sugar, then burn the Claret well, with all these things in it, and drinke a good draught of it in the morning fasting, and at thre a clock in the afternoon, and with Gods blessing you shall finde present ease.

For the Stone.

Take of the green Weed of the Sea, which usually cometh with Oysters, wash it, and dry it to powder, drinke it with some Malmsiey fasting, and you shall finde ease immediately after.

An excellent Receipt for the Gout.

Take Tetbury Roots. and wash, and scrape them clean; and slice them thin; then take the grease of a Barrow-hog, of each a like quantity, put each into a pot, laying a layer of

grease at bottom, then a layer of Roots, then of grease again, so lay them in layers till the pot be full, then stop the pot close, and set it in a Dung-hill one an twenty daies, then beat it altogether in a bowl, boil it, and strain it, put in it a penny worth of Aqua vitæ, and anoint the place pained, very warm against the fire. Probatum est.

A Drink for the Plague.

Take red Sage, Elder leaves, and red Bryar leaves, of each one handful, and stamp them, and strain them, with a quart of White wine, and Aqua vitæ, and Ginger put to it; drink thereof every morning, one sponful, nine mornings together, and with Gods blessing it will preserve you.

Another experienced Remedy for the Plague.

Take a pint of Malmsie and burn it well, then take about six sponfuls thereof, and put to it a quantity of Nutmegs, and of good Treacle, and so much Spice grains as you can take up with the top of your finger; mix it together, and let the party sick drink of it blood warm, which

which will cause him to cast, but give him as much more still, again, and again, till the party leave casting, so after he will be well: If the party cast not at all, once taking of it is enough, and probably it may not be the Sicknesse: after hee hath done casting, it is good that the party take a competent portion of burnt Malmsie alone, with Creakle and Grains, it will much comfort his spirits.

A Remedy to Cure the Ague.

Take of Aloes three ounces, of red Myrrhe one ounce, of English Sapphou three drams, of Dar Mysterium three grains, make Pills of this, and of the juyce of the water of Wormwood, let the patient take three of them before the Ague comes, and every time the fit comes, take three at a time, till the Ague hath left him. *Probatum est.*

Another for the Ague.

Take a red Onion cut small, six and fifty grains of Pepper beaten small, binde it to the wrist, half an hour before the Ague comes upon you.

For

A BOOK

For the Worms.

Take the powder of Copalina, to the weight of thre pence in Silber, in the water of Couch-grasse in the morning fasting.

For the Tooth Ach.

Put a quantity of the Gum of Ibye, into a little bag of Linnen, then wet the bag in Aqua vitæ, and let it lye in your mouth till the Gum bee consumed; hold the bag upon the Tooth pained, and in short time you shall receive ease.

To make a Glister.

Take running water, two handfuls of Cammon, a handful of Wallows, as much Wormwood, the like quantity of Mercury, an ounce of Cummin, two ounces of Fenel-seeds, and as much Anniseeds, beat all the seeds, and boil them in the hearbs, and then strain it.

For the Wind Collick.

Bruse Parsly seeds, and seeth them in Sack

Sack, and drinke it warm when you are pained.

For the Head Ach.

Seeth Gerbive and Bittony, and Clozewood, and wash the head with it thrice a week, and take the hearbs and make a Plaster, and lay it upon the upper part of the head, in this manner following: When the hearbs are well sodden, take them and wring out the Iuyce of them, and stamp them in a mortar, and temper them with the water where-with they are made, and put thereto the hain of Wheat, and make a garland of Tyme, that they may go round the head, bind the Plaster and it as hot as the person can suffer it, do this thræ times, and he shall finde ease.

An approved Medicine for Sore Breasts.

Seeth a handful of Gallows, very soft in fair water, and then let the water run from the Gallows, chop them small, and put them in a dish with Boars grease, heat them very hot, and spread them on a Plaster, and lay it on the Breast as hot as you can suffer it, heating it thræ or four times a day. Probation est.

A

A Medicine for the Itch.

Take Sweet Butter, and unwrought Tar, and Brimstone, and a little Rose-water, red Clove-water, boil them together, till they be like a Salbe, then anoint your body, and arms, and legs all over, three times by the day therewith, and no more.

For a Bruise.

Beat Stone Pitch, and drinke it in White-wine, or Sack, or Malmsie, then melt Parmacitty, and anoint the place where the Bruise is.

To stop Bleeding at the Nose.

Take Comfrey, and put it in your Nose, or else receive the smoak of it up your Nostrils.

To stench a Bleeding Wound.

Lay hogs Dung, hot from the Hog, to the Bleeding Wound.

For

For the Piles.

Take a quantity of Rag-wort, and a quantity of Ground Ivy, and the marrow of the hinder Leg of a Bullock, and beat the Marrow and the Hearbs together, and boil them on a fire softly, and strain it, and keep it till your occasion calls for to make use of it.

A Water for sore eyes.

Take Rosemary, Houseléek, and red Fennel, and roast an Egg, and take out the yolk, beat these Hearbs together, and strain them, and wash the eyes with the Juice.

A remedy for the Bloody Flux.

Beat the Pills of Pumgranet, and drink them with Red wine, morning and evening, blood warm; then heat a Brick red hot, and lay it under a close-stool, and cast Rosemary and Galsme over it, and let the patient sit over it.

For a Burn.

Take of Oyl of Roses, and Womans Milk,
and

and put it to the burned place, and it will heal it.

To dry up a running sore.

Take a pot of Smiths water, a quartern of Roche Allom, half a pinte of the oyle of O. lives, and put to it a handful of Sage, and boile them together till they be half consumed, then lay it to the soze, and it will dry up.

For a pain in the back.

Take fresh Com. dung and fry it in Vinegar, applying a plaister to the back, and it will soon give you ease.

For a swelling in the legs, or hands.

Take Ellozm. wood, and Southern. wood, and Rew, of each, equal quantities, stamp them together and fry them with Honey, till they begin to waxe dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it to your Legs or Hands.

For the Scurvy.

Take Cloves and boyl them in Rose water,

ter, then dry them and beat them to powder,
and rub the Gums with the powder, and
drink the decoction, in the morning fasting.
Use Red Rose-water which is best.

For a recovery of speech.

Take the succ of Sage, and Pimpernel,
and hold it in thy mouth, and it will cause
thee to speak presently.

For a stinking breath.

Take the succ of Rue, and black mint,
and stuff it up the nostrils.

An excellent Water to clear the eyes.

Take of Fennel, Eye-bright, white Roses,
Chelundine, Tervain, and Rew, of each a
handful, the Liver of a he Goat, chop'd small.
If for a woman the Liver of a she Goat; in-
fuse them well in Eyebright-water, then
distil them in a Limbeck, and you shall have
a water will clear the eyes beyond compa-
rison.

For a Canker in the mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon and Vine roots, of
each

each an ounce, of Wheat bran a handfal, of
 brine; wherein flesh hath been salted, two or
 three pintes, boyl them well together, and
 when you take them off the Fire, receive the
 steam up into your mouth with a Funnel, af-
 terward wash your mouth with Cersuyce.

To take away freckles and redness out of the
 Face.

Boyl Rosemary flowers in white-wine, and
 drink a draught of the decoction every morn-
 ing, and wash your face with the other part of
 it, or take a pound of Rosemary flowers, and
 put them in a Rundlet, to a gallon of white-
 wine, and shake them together, and let them
 stand so a month, then strain it out, and keep
 the wine for the use aforesaid.

For a pain in the stomach.

Take a slice of bread of a pretty thicknesse,
 and toast it very hot, then dip it in the oyle of
 Camomel, or in the oyl of spike, then wrap
 it in a linnen cloath, and apply it to the place
 pained.

For

For the sinews that are thrunk, in the thighs
or elsewhere.

Take young Swallows out of their nests,
by number twelve, Rosemary tops, Bay
Leaves, Lavender tops, Strawberry leaves,
of each a handful, cut off the long feathers of
the Swallows wings and tails, put them into
a stone mortar and lay the herbs upon them,
and beat them all to pieces, guts, feathers,
bones and all, then mix them with three pound
of Hogs grease and set it in the Sun a month
together, then boyl it up and strain it, and
keep the oyntment, to anoint the place griev-
ed, and with Gods blessing it will do you much
good.

Necessary Rules for Letting of Blood.

Have a care that the weather be not ex-
tream hot, for it is very inconvenient to bleed
or purge, unless some great necessity require
it, yet, if it be for a hot burning feaver, a con-
tinual head Ach, a phrenzie, or too much blood
or choller, or any other extream or dangerous
pain, a man in such a case may not stay for a
chosen time, but you must have a mighty care,
that

that you bleed not such a quantity of blood as at other times more convenient: be sure when you let blood let the Moon be in Aries, and Sagittarie, the head and thighs excepted, if for the phlegmatick: for melanchollick persons, the Moon being in Libra, or Aquarius; for the chollerick the Moon being in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces; for the sanguine, any of the signs before named are good: In the Spring, let blood on the right side: In Haruest time let blood on the left side.

Rules for purging.

In purging you ought to know these five things.

- 1 The humour which aboundeth.
- 2 The best way to avoid it.
- 3 The strength of the person.
- 4 The manner of the distemper.
- 5 The force and nature of the medicine.

These things not considered, many perilous accidents may follow, and greatly hurt the body, you ought to obserbe the signs good for purging. Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, with potions and drinks, the Moon being in Scorpio: purge with eleaguaries the Moon being in Cancer: with pills, the Moon in Pisces:

take

take Comits, the Moon in Aries, Cancer, or
Capricorn: Take a Glister, the Moon in Li-
bra: To stop Fluxes and Rheums, the Moon
in Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn.

Rules for Sweating.

Sweatings are of two Sorts, Natural
and Artificial: Cautly Gallen, and is a Remedy
for many Diseases and purposes. The Natural
Sweat, if good be taken in opening the
pores, will dissolve ill and thick humors, will
cleans the blood, and comfort the Spirits,
put away cold, and consume raw humors,
qualifie raging Feavers, help Rickets and
the Dropsie: The Artificial Sweat will
cleans Scabs, do away the Itch, amend dul-
nesse in hearing, ease the Stone, resolve con-
gealed and cold humors, and Melancholy
blood. The best Signs to Sweat in, are
Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, two or three
daies after the Change, and at the full Moon:
It is better Sweating in the Evening than
morning: if the persons be Lean, Dry, and Fee-
ble, hee must sweat but little, for it will do
them much hurt, but Fat folk may sweat
much, for it will do them much good.

For Bathings.

It is good to Bathe, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn; it is best Bathing two or three daies after, or at the Full of the Moon, also before you enter the Bath, your body must first be purged, or else you may be worse then better; the best time in the year to Bathe in, are the Months of May, and September, an hour after Sun rising, is the best time of the day; you must cover your head well before you go in the Bath, and drink warm drink, have a steele either by Nature or Art, before you go into the Bath.

Certain Rare Receipts to make Cordial-waters, Conserve, and Preserves, for a way in Lingring Sicknesses, or Consumptions, approved of by Learned Physicians, as Hughus Gallen and others of note.

To make Angelico Water.

Take, and dry a handful, Angelico Rots three ounces, of Mirrhe one dram, Nutmegs once ounce, Sinamon, Ginger, of

For

each

each four ounces. Saffron one dram and a half, Cardamoms, Cubebs, gallinjal, and Pepper, of each a quarter of an ounce. Take two drams, Grains one dram, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard of each a dram, Sage, Burrage, and Bugloise, Violets, and Rosemary, of each a handful, boil these, and steep them in a pottle of Sack, twelve hours, and then distill it; this is an excellent Water, using a spoonful every morning, for any in Consumptions, or any other lingering Disease; likewise they may take a spoonful, at four a clock in the afternoon.

To make Dr. Stevenshis Water.

Of Rose leaves, take one dram, Burrage, Buglosse, Violets, and Rosemary flowers, of each a dram and a half, Spikenard a dram, Cinamon two ounces, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce; Ginger an ounce, anniseeds, Carraway seeds; and Fennel seeds, of each an ounce, Lignum Aloes, half an ounce, Coral and Pearl one dram, bruise them, and put them in a pottle of Aqua viæ, distilling it three daies, and then distilling it in your Limbeck, hang half an ounce of Yellow Sanders, and twenty Grains, and an Ember in
 it:

it: This is exceeding good to bring out the Small. Pox, to lay a man in a Sweat, drinking half a quartern of it, and a good remedy against Consumptions and Cough of the Lungs, and against violent Feavers.

To make Sinnamon Water.

Of the best Sinnamon you can get, take one pound, bruise it well, and put it into a gallon of the best Sack, lying th steep thre daies and thre nights, and then distil it as Dr. Stevens his Water.

A Receipt for Wormwood-water.

Take of Wormwood, two ounces and a half, Sage, Bittony, and Rue, of each a handful, Cynamon four ounces, Nutmegs one ounce, Cloves and Mace one dram, put these in a pot being bruised, with two quarts of Sack, and a pint of Aquivita, steeping them twentyfour hours, and then distil it as your other Waters.

How to make Poppy Water.

Take Scabious, Bittony, and Pimpernel

nel, and Termentine Roots, of each a pound, steep these all night, in three gallons of strong Beer, distil them all in a Limbeck, and when you use it, take a spoonful thereof every four hours, and sweat well after it; draw two quarts of water if your Beer be strong, and mingle them both together.

To make Stomack Water.

Take a quart of Aqua Composita, or Aqua vitæ, and put into it one handful of Cowslip flowers, a good handful of Rosemary flowers, a little Sweet Marjoram, a little Pellitory of the wall, a little Bittony and Balm, Cinnamon half an ounce. Nutmegs a dram, Anni-seeds, Coriander-seeds, Carroway-seeds, Gumwel-seeds, Juniper-berries, of each a dram; bruise the spice and seeds, and put them into Aqua composita, or Aqua vitæ, with your hearbs together, and put into them a pound of fine Sugar, stir it well together, and put it into a glasse, and let it stand in the Sun nine dayes, and stir it every day; put into it two or three Dates, and a race of Ginger sliced, which will make it very good against Wind.

An excellent way to make Sirrup of Violets.

Take three quarts of the iuice of Violets, being clipt, & put to it one quart of Conduitt water, put the same into a mortar, mingled with the Leaves you stamped, & wzing it all through a Cloath, put to it a quantity of the finest Sugar, beat into a fine powder; let it stand twelve hours in a silver tanket, or earthen pan, then take the clearest, and put it into a glasse, putting into it a few drops of the iuyce of Lemmons, and it will look clear and bright, just of a Violet colour, then you may take the thick Iuyce you have left, and presse it, putting more Sugar to it, then beat the same together on a small fire, and it will be a good Sirrup of Violets, though not comparable to the first, yet as good almost as the Apothecaries sell, and more fit for use.

To make Conservcs of Barberries.

Get Barberries, very ripe and Red, and pick the stalks from them, then wash them, then put to them a good quantity of fair water, then scald them on the fire, in an earthen pan, strain them thozow a very fine cloath, and

and to every pound of your Barberries, put a pound of fine sugar, then boyl them thick, till they will cut like Marmalate.

How to make Conserues of Strawberries.

First seeth them in water, then throw away the water, then strain them and boyl them in white Wine, then put a quantity of sugar to them, stirring them together, then boyl them in Wine and Sugar till they be stiff.

How to preserve Quinces.

Take one pound of Quinces, and coare them, then parboil them, and pill off the skin from them, put to them one pound of clarified Sugar, then cover them and boyl them gently, putting two or three Sticks of Cinnamon, stirring it on the fire to make it well coloured, and when the sirrup is come to a gelly, take them off the fire, and keep them for your use.

How to preserve Oranges and Lemmons.

See that your Oranges and Lemmons be large and well coloured, get a Rasp of steele, and rasp the rine from them, then lay them in water,

ter, three daies, and three nights, boyl them tender, and Shift them in the boyling, to take away the bitternesse, then take the weight of them in sugar, clarified in a pinte of water, and when your sirrup is made, and betwixt hot and cold, put in your Lemmons and Oranges, let them lye all night, the next morning boyl them in the sirrup, but not very long, because the rinde will be tough, take your Lemmons out, and boyl your sirrup thicker, and when it is cold, put them up and cover them to keep all the year.

To preserve Damfens.

Take large Damfens, and a good colour, but not too ripe, then pick them clean, and wipe them one by one, and to every pound of your Damfens you must put one pound of your fine Barbery Sugar, very white, clarified in a pinte of water, boyl it almost to the height of sirrup, and then put in your Damfens, keeping them continually scummed, and stirred, with a silver spoon, set them as your other sirrups, upon a gentle fire, then put them up and keep them all the year.

To

To preserve Cherries, that they may grow bigger then they do naturally.

Take a pound of the smallest cherries and boyl them tender, in a pinte of fair water, then strain the liquor from the substance, then take a pound of good Cherries, and put them in a preserving pan, laying a layer of Cherries and a layer of sugar, then pour the sirrup of the boyled Cherries about them, and boyl them as fast as you can with a quick fire, that the sirrup may boyl over them, and when your sirrup is thick and of a good colour, then take them up, and let them stand a cooling by partitions one from another, and when they are cold put them up.

To preserve green Plums.

Take large Plums not over ripe, lay them in water twelve hours, set your water on the fire, and when it is scalding hot, your Plums being wiped clean, put in your plums, and take them from the fire, for a quarter of an hour, while another skillet of water doth boil, then take them out of the first water, and put them into the boyling water, let them stay in
but

but a very little while, and so let the other skillet of water, in which they were first, be boyled, and put your Plums in as before, then while your Plums be whole and hot, pull off the skin, then take to every pound of Plums a pound of Sugar very fine beaten. Then let some fair water on the fire, and when it boyleth, put your Plums in, let them seeth till you see the colour waxe green, then take them off a while, and take a handfull of sugar beaten, and strew it in the bottom of the pan where you will preserve them, and so put in your Plums one by one, draining the Liquor from them, and casting the sugar left, on them, then set the Pan on a moderate fire, and let them boyl continually, but very softly, and in three quarters of an hour, they will be ready, as you wil see by the greenesse of your plums, then take your plums and put them in a gally pot, but boyl your sirrup more, then strain it, and being blood warme, pour it on your plums, but stop not the pot while they be cold. Be sure the pan be big enough, that they may turn of themselves.

To make Conserues of Roses.

Take fresh red Roses not quite blown; beat them

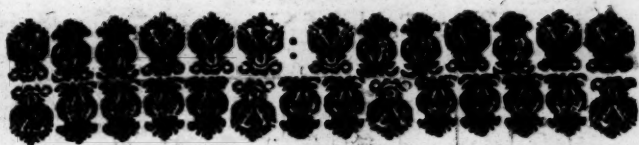
them in a Stone Morter, mix them with double their weight in sugar, put them in a glasse, close stopp'd, being not full, let them remain before you use them three months, stirring of them once a day: These are good to cool the stomach, heart, and bowels, it helpeth spitting of blood, and will keep many years.

To make Conservees of Violets.

Take the leaves of blew Violets, separated from their stalks and greens, beat them wel in a Stone Morter, with twice their weight in sugar, and put them up in a glasse vessel for your use, this is very good to mitigate the heat of choller, and helpeth the throat of bot hurts, and procureth rest, and will keep but one year good.

Having

HAVING thus in brief run thorow, this short treatise of Astrologie, and Physick, I think it meet here to insert, a short treatise, or abridgement, of that most excellent, profitable and necessary Art of Arithmatick, for the help of some, for the benefit of all, who desire to know, or practice any part of the Art of Astrologie and Physick. And knowing that variety delights the ingenious Reader, I have here furnished him with a banquet, which (if he doth desire to know any thing of Art or Industry) may much please his palate. You must not expect in this small center (to which I am bound) either the longitude, or the latitude of this incomparable Art, but only a short breviation of some of the most useful parts of Arithmatick, in as plain and easie a method, as the meanest capacity with little difficulty may comprehend and attain to, which are the desires of the Author in it.



Arts Glory.

The Parts of Arithmatick contained in this breuium are these:

Numeration,	}	Multiplication,
Addition,		Division,
Subtraction,		Reduction.

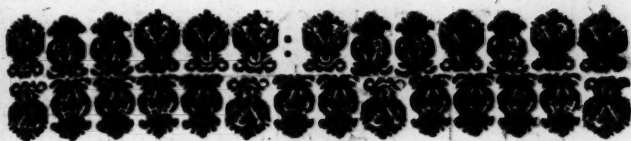
Of Numeration.

Numeration is that Part of Arithmatick, whereby we may duely value and expresse any Figure set down in their places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the Table of Numeration, whereby you may know and understand the use of it.

The

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The

The Table of Numeration

Hundreds of Millions	Tens of Millions	Millions	Hundreds of thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundred's	Tens	Unites
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine places, and in every
 of them are set the value of each Figure,
 at

at the upper end of the Table, so that by this you may Learn how to expresse any Number, if it exceed not these nine figures; every figure hath his Denomination; as one, unites, another tens; another hundreds; so that if you would Number the first upper line, which contains all nines, you must begin at the first figure of nine on your left hand, look over it and see the Denomination of that figure, which is Hundreds of Millions; well then, begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, nine hundred ninety nine, which is the Denomination of all those nine uppermost Figures, in the same manner you must number all the rest: this is the Sum and Substance of Numeration.

Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmatick. which sheweth to add or collect diverse sums or numbers together, and to expresse their total value in one sum, as for example, suppose the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather these two Summes together, begin at the two first Figures on your right hand, as thus,

7

8 and

8 and 7 is 15, then set down your 5 $\begin{array}{r} 4667 \\ 2568 \\ \hline \end{array}$ under the 8, and carry one to the next figure, alwaies observing this Rule if your number be above ten, 7 2 35 or ten, you must carry one, if twenty you must carry two to the next figure, if thirty carry three, if forty carry four; in the like manner for all the rest of the figures or numbers you meet with: Then proceed and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13, set down your 3 under the second figure, and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is twelve, set down 2 and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 1 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7. set down your 7, and thus your sum is finished.

In the same manner you may do any other Sum. I'll give you one example more, and so proceed.

If the Number added amount $\begin{array}{r} 897864 \\ 346123 \\ 521897 \\ 462178 \\ \hline \end{array}$ to 10, or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, or any other number of the value of them, you must set down in the place of the number added, and carry the figure of 1 for 2 2 28062 10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, so for any other, after the same manner to the next figure.

Addition

Addition of Money.

Note that 4 Farthings make one Penny, 12 Pence make one Shilling, 20 Shillings make one Pound Sterling.

If your Summ hath in it Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; set the Farthings first to your right hand, and begin there, and if there remain any odd farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the pence to the next line of pence, as for example,

l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
67893214	10	03	2	6743	12	00	0
432689	02	06	0	346	00	10	1
25689	05	00	0	78	08	11	2
206	10	09	1	6	02	06	3
<hr/>				<hr/>			
68315799	08	06	3	7174	04	04	2

And so likewise for Pence, the odd pence remaining, after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the shillings that were in those pence, to the place of shillings, and likewise the shillings, being cast up, the pounds, carry to the place of pounds.

I 2

but

but the odd shillings set down under the Line drawn, as the example shews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down a 0, now for the proof of your sum, do thus, when you have cast up your sum, draw a line underneath your uppermost Line of your sum, and cast up the other Line of your sum together, then subtract that sum from the total sum before cast up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the sum be true, else not.

Subtraction.

Subtraction is that part of Arithmetick which deduceth or taketh one number or sum from another: the lesse from the greater, and produce what there remains: As suppose you should buy 786785. sheep and Oxen, and you should have sold again 260604. would you know how many there will remain, do thus, place the greater number from which you would subtract, and place the lesser number to be subtracted under it, then draw a line with your pen underneath as you see in the example: Then take the first figure towards your right hand, in the

$$\begin{array}{r} 786785 \\ 260604 \\ \hline 526181 \end{array}$$

lower.

lowermost Line, and say, 4 from 5 (which is the opposite figure) and there remains one, 0 from 8 and there remains 8, 6 from 7 and there remains one, alwaies setting the remaining number in the Line underneath, 0 from 6, and there remains 6, 6 from 8, and there remains 2, 2 from 7 and there remains 5.

Another example of Substraction, I would take 26896 from 34213 and know what there remains, set your sum, 34213 then take the lower number from 26896 the upper, beginning at the first figure towards your right hand : 6 07317 from 3 I cannot, but six from 13 and there remains 7 : observe this rule alwaies in Substraction. for every ten you want in the first place, you are to take from the second, as here you borrowed 10 in the first place, 6 from 3 you could not, but 6 from 13 and there remains 7 then carry one to the next figure, and say, 1 and nine is 10. 10 from 1 I cannot, but 10 from a 11 and there remains 1, then carry 1 to the next figure, and say, 1 and 8 is 9, 9 from 2 I cannot, but 9 from 12 and there remains 3, set your three as in the example : Then carry 1 and say 1 and 6 is 7, 7 from 4 I cannot, but 7 from 14 and there

there remains 7, then carry 1 and say, 1 and 1 is 3, 3 from 3 and there remains 0. thus your sum is finished.

Substraction of Money.

Place the greatest number from which the subtraction is to be made in the uppermost line, and the number to be subtracted or deduced, right underneath every figure of the like kind, as pounds under pounds, shillings under shillings pence under pence, and farthings under farthings, in this manner. Suppose you should borrow the sum of money following in the upper Line, and shall have paid the sum underneath. And if you would know how much remains owing, subtract the lower number from the upper, and the number remaining is the sum you owe, as thus.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lent.	789786	—17	—11	—3
Paid.	692583	—19	—10	—1
<hr/>				
Remains	97202	—18	—1	—2
<hr/>				
Proof	789786	—17	—11	—3
<hr/>				

The

The way to prove this, is to add the number you subtract, and the remaining number together, and they will make the upper line, if the sum be truly wrought.

Several Examples.

	l.	s.	d.
Lent	67812345607	—10—	06
Paid at	21261642191	—01—	00
several	6897611	—03—	01
times.	346026	—00—	03
	21208885748	—04—	04
Re.	46603459859	—06—	03

The way to do this sum, is to add the three several payments together, and place them underneath as you see in the sum, then subtract that Line which is added together underneath from the line at the top, and place the remainder underneath the next line, as you see in the sum. the proof of your sum is by adding the two lowermost lines together, and if they make the same number as the uppermost Line doth, your sum is right,

but else it is wrong, this shall suffice for Subtraction: The next rule is Multipli-
cation.

. Multiplication.

Multiplikation is that part of Arithmatick, by which is multiplyed, one number by another, to the end the Product may be known: In multiplication there are three parts, multiplicand, Multiplier, Product; Multiplicand is the number given to be Multiplied; Multiplier is the number by which you multiply; the Product is that which is produced by the multiplication: As to Multiply 6 by 4, the Product will be 24, for 4 times 6 is 24. There is Multiplication single, and Multiplication compound: Single, when the Multiplicand and Multiplier, consists but of one single figure; as you shall see in the following Table.

The

The Table of Multiplication.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	
4	16	20	24	28	32	36		
5	25	30	35	40	45			
6	36	42	48	54				
7	49	56	63					
8	64	72						
9	81							

For the easie understanding of this Table, seek out your first or last Digit in the greater figures, and from that, go right forth to the right hand, till you come under the number of your second Digit, which is in the highest row, and then the number which is in the meeting of the rows of the little squares; which comes directly from both your propounded Digits, is the Multiplication that they amount unto.

To proceed to the use of this Rule of multiplication: I'll begin with one figure first.

68961324

$$\begin{array}{r} 68961324 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$137922648 \text{ Product.}$$

The second example is, when the Multiplier is two figures.

The second Example.

Multiplicand	689602
Multiplier	67
<hr/>	
Product	4827214

The third Example.

	87968
	987
<hr/>	
7615776	
03744	
791712	
<hr/>	
86824416	

Division

Division.

Division is the Distributing a greater Sum, by the unites of a lesser; or it is an Arithmetical Dividing of a third number, in respect of two propounded Numbers: which third Number, shall so often contain an Unite, as the greater of the two propounded Numbers can contain the lesser.

Division, it bringeth many parcels into few, but yet so if these few taken together are equal in value, to the other many, for by Division, pence are turned into shillings, and shillings into pounds. As for example, of 120 shillings, it makes 6 pound; so are 120 turned into 6, which is a small number, but if you consider the Denominators, you will see they are such, that one of the latter is equal with twenty of the first, and so in value the Sums are one, though in number they do differ: the latter Sum is the lesser, alwaies in Division, though in the working the Sum is parted by another.

In Division are required three Numbers, Dividend, that is the greater Sum which is Divided; the second which is generally the lesser, is the Divisor, by which you must Divide

vide the other number; and the third is the answer, to the question (how many times) and that is the Quotient. Now to know this Rule, first place your Dividend, then place your Divisor just under the first figure, towards your left hand, just contrary waies to the work of Multiplication: As for example, if you would Divide 365 (which are the dayes of the Year) by 28, which are the dayes of a Month common; set 365 them thus as you see in the Example. 28 ple.

But if you would Divide those 365 dayes by the weeks in a year, set 52 them thus.

If you would Divide them by the 365 quarters, thus. 4

But to give you more light in this 365 Rule, observe this sum proved. 28

I seek first how many times I can have 2 in (which is the last figure of the Divisor) 3 (which is the last of the number to be Divided) I make a crooked Line at the end, as you see, and considering I can take 2 out of 3 but once, so I set that 1 at 28 the end of the crooked Line; which 365 (1 is called the Quotient, then I say 28 once 2 is 2, 2 from 3 and there re-

mains

mains 1, which I place over the 3, and then I crosse the 2 and the 3 and then I go to the next figure, and say, 8 out of 16 (which are the figures over head) and there remains 8, which I place over head, and crosse the 8 underneath the 1 and the 6.

When you have thus wrought one, then begin again, and write your Di-

visor anew as you see in the example, set 2 under 8, and 8 under 5, as thus, then seek how many times you may have 2 on the figure over head which is 8, 4 times 2 you cannot, because you

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 81 \\ 365 \quad (13 \\ \times 88 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

cannot take 8 so many time out of the figure over head, therefore say, you may have 3 times, set your 3 in the quotient, and say 3 times 2 is 6, and place your 2 over your 8, and crosse your other figures, then go to the next figure, which is 8, and say 3 times 8 is 24, 24 from 25, and there remains 1, set your 1 over the 5, and crosse your 5 and your 2, and then your Sum is finished.

That you may know when you have divided your sum right, use this method, first cast away 9 as often as you can out of the Divisor, and that which remains then set on one side of the Crosse, as in your

X
example

example before your Debitor was 28.
 from which you may take 9 three times,
 and one remaineth, set your one thus on the
 right hand, then examine your quotient, which
 in your example is 13, and from thence call
 away nine as often as you can, and the re-
 mainder set on the other side of the
 Crosse, take 9 out of 13 and there $\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ X \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$
 remains 4, set your four over against
 the one, thus. Then multiply four by one, and
 it yeildeth but four thereto add the remain-
 der of the Division, which was 1 and that is
 5 set your the 5 over the Crosse
 thus, Then you shall likewise ex-
 amine the whole summe divided, $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ X \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$
 & take away 9 as often as you can,
 and that which remaineth set on the foot of the
 Crosse, and if it be just equal, with that in the
 head of the Crosse, then you have done well,
 as in your example, the whole summe was 365
 which maketh 14 from that take 9
 and there remains 5 set your 5 at
 the foot, thus, and you have well $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ X \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$
 done.

Thus have I finished what I intended, and
 what my 20 treatise will give mee leave, as
 to the Arithmetical part, and I hope to the
 content

content of the Reader, I shall now only by the way for delight and recreation, lay down two or three sporting questions, full of witt and admiration.

A way whereby you may challenge any one to lay a wager with them, that you can tell them what they think, thus easily set down.

Would you know the number that any one doth think or imagine in his mind, when they tell you they have thought on a number, bid them treble that number; or put thrice as much to it, as the number is, which done, ask if the number be eaven or odd, if he say odd, bid him take one to make it eaven, and for that one keep one in your mind; now after he hath taken one to make his number eaven, bid him cast away half, and keep the other half in mind, that being done, bid him triple that half, and ask him whether it be eaven or odd, if odd, then bid him take one to make it eaven, and for the last one, keep two in your mind, now after he hath taken one, bid him cast away half, and keep the other in mind, from which half that he keepeth, bid him tell you how many times nine he hath in that half, and for each nine he giveth you, keep four in your mind,

mind, and thereunto joyn the thre I bid you
keep, and then tell the party the number.

As for Example.

Imagine he thought 7 the triple whereof is
21 and because it is odd, he is to take one to
make it eaven, which one given is for you to
keep in mind, then the half of this 22 being
Cast away, he reserveth still a 11 which after
you have bid him triple it, it makes 33, then in
giving him one again to make it eaven, for
that last, keep two in your mind, and the first
one given him makes 3 to keep in mind, then
the half of 34 is 17 from whence he can give
you nine but once, therefore that yeildeth to
you 4 and the thre you kept in mind, makes
7 the number thought on.

A pretty way to place the first nine figures,
so that 3 of them shall make 15 64 several
maies, which will be full of admiration to
those who know not the Art.

8	3	4	6	7	2
1	5	9	1	5	9
6	7	2	8	3	4

2	9	4	4	3	8
7	5	3	9	5	1
6	1	8	2	7	6

The end of the Second Book.

THE
Country-man's Guide
TO
Good Husbandrie.

Containing many excellent Rules
for Setting and Plaining of Orchards,
Gardens, and Woods; The times
to Sow Corn, and all other
sorts of Seeds.

Also,

The perfect Farrier, Containing many
Excellent and profitable Receipts for the
curing of all Diseases in Horses, Sheep,
Cows, and Oxen.

PART. III.

Also a brief Chronologie of memorable
passages to this present year.
Together with an Almanack for ever. A
Tide Table, and a table of Interest; and
most of the Fairs in *England* and *Wales*,
and an exact description of the
High-ways,

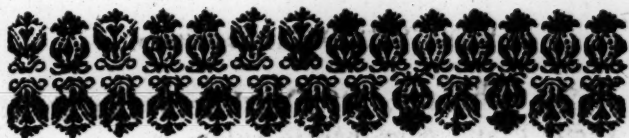
LONDON, Printed for *Charles Tyss*, at the three Bi-
bles on *London Bridge*. 1664.



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THE
Country-man's Guide
TO
Good Husbandrie.

Monthly Observations for planting and sowing, very useful to every man that would desire to know or Practise, any thing that concerns his profit, or advantage.

Observations on *January*.



I should be the Husband-man's practise, to cut off superfluous branches from Trees that bear fruit, and to uncover the roots, and at the new Moon to set all kind of fruit Trees; and to set Beans and pease, and Parsnips, the Moon decreasing,

and the weather being not too hard, nor cold.

Observations on *February*.

In February, set Quicksets and Rose-trees, Hops, Gosh-berrie-bushes, and Currant-trees, sow Lettice and other sorts of hearbs, take off the Blosse from fruit Trees, and cut off superfluous branches, do these the Moon being in Aries or Libra.

Observations on *March*.

The Winds being high and piercing, be sure you look you cover the roots of your trees, cover them with fat earth, cut your quicksets, Sow Dats, and Barley, and Carrats, and Onions, and Cucumbers, and all other seeds, that are requisite for Gardens.

Observations on *April*.

Take off the bark of your trees, open the Bee-hives, and sow Flax, and Hemp, and pole your Hops.

Observations on *May*.

This being the prime and flourishingest month

month in the year, requires the good hus-wife to set her Stil to work, to weed your hop gardens, and your gardens, or fields of corn, pease and beans, and all other sorts of hearbs.

Observations on *June*.

June is the month wherein you are to gather your green herbs to keep dry all the year, the Moon being in the full; let Rose-mary and gilly-flowers: this is the month to shear your sheep, the Moon being in the full.

Observations on *July*.

In July, you must take care to kill your Fleas, strow your House with Rue, and Wormwood, and Gall, gather your flowers to dry, the Moon being at full, dry your flowers in the shade.

Observations on *August*.

In August with thanks to God, reap your desired Harvest, sow your Winter hearbs, in the new Moon.

Observations on *September*.

In September, the beginning of the month kill Bées, gather Hops, gather your fruit that is ripe, cut quick-sets, sow Wheat and Rye, set Straw-berries, Bar-berries and Roses.

Observations on *October*.

In October, at the new Moon, remove your young trees and plants, if you would have many Roses, cut your Rose-trees, set all kind of Nuts and Achnons, in the new Moon.

Observations on *November*.

In November, in the last quarter of the Moon, set pease and beans, set crab-tree stocks to graft on, Trench your Gardens and dung them, uncover the Roots of your trees, to lye till March. Sow Parsnips and Carrats, kill your Hogs.

Observations on *December*.

In December, in the last quarter of the Moon

Down, sell your Timber, let not the Frost come to your Flowers and Hearbs, cover them with rotten Horse dung, let a warm fire be thy companion, and a cup of Sack thy friend, and good hot meat thy Physick, and a good honest, fair, and loving Wife thy bedfellow.

These Rules well observed and daily practised, will produce much profit, and procure the name of a good Husband to the Operator, which are the only aims of the Author, that his Country men may have this benefit by his endeavours, which by the blessing of God, may prove profitable to some, and I hope hurtful to none.

The perfect Farrier;

Shewing how to cure the most principal and dangerous diseases, incident to Horses.

A medicine for the Glaunders.

Take of Auripigmentum two drams, of Tussilaginis made into powder as much, mix them together with Turpentine, till they be like paste, make thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire, then take a chaffing

dish of coals, and lay two of the cakes thereon, cover them with a Tunnel, and when the smoak riseth, hold the chaffing dish in your hand, guiding the Tunnel into the Horses nostrils, and let the smoak go up into his head, which done, ride the horse till he sweat, do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running of his nostrils cease, and the Kirnels under his chops be gone.

A remedy for the Frenzy, Head-Ach,
and Staggers in Horses.

The sign to know this disease by, is usually the hanging down of the head, watery eyes, and reeling of the body, and the cure is to let the Horse blood in the neck, three mornings together, and every morning to take a quantity of this Drink following: Take a quart of Ale, and boil in it a big white bread Loaf crust, then take it from the Fire, and dissolve three or four spoonfuls of Honey in it, then Luke warm give it the Horse to drink, and cover over his temples with a plaister of pitch, keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little, and his Stable dark, give him two ounces of Diapente, in Muscadine, or Honey after the same manner, it is a good Cure.

A

A cure for the Cramp or the Convulsion of the Sinews.

The Cramp is the drawing the Sinews together, or anyones members, but the Convulsion, is when the whole body is generally contracted and stifned: The way to cure it, is first to chafe and rub the members contracted with Vinegar and common Oyle, and then to binde it all over with wet Hay, or else with Wollen or Linnen cloaths wet, either of which is not amisse.

For the Cure of the hungry Evil.

Give him to drinke, Milk and Wheat meal mixed together, a quart at a time, and so feed him with Provender by little and little, till hee forsake it.

To cure the Yellows.

Let the Horse blood in the neck, in the mouth, and under the eyes, then take two penny worth of Safron, which being dzyed and made into fine powder, mix it with sweet Butter, and make it in the manner of a Pill, give it

it in balls to the Horse three mornings together, let his drinke be warm, and his Hay be sprinkled with water.

To cure the Bots and Worms of all sorts.

Get the Leaves chopt of the heerb Sabine, and mix it with Honeey and butter, and make two or three balls thereof, and make the horse swallow them down, and it will help him. Probatum est.

A cure for the Cold evil mattering of the Yard, falling of the yard, and shedding the Seed.

Take the powder of the heerb Avis, and the leaves of Bittony, stamp them with white wine, to a moist Salbe and anoint the soze therewith, and it will heal all imperfection in the Yard, but if the Horse shed his Seed, then beat Gerbine, Turpentine, and Sugar together, and give him every morning a round ball thereof, until the flux stay.

A cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh grease, or yellow Arsnick, and mix them together, and where the Ganginess

of Itch is, there rub it hard, the soze being made run.

For the Foundering of the Body.

Be sure to give him wholsome strong meat, bread made of clean Beans, and strong drink, and two or three mornings together, a quart of Ale boiled with Pepper and Sinnamon, and an ounce of London Treacle.

For the Plague in the Guts, and such like Infections.

Take of Selandine Roots Leaves and all, one handfull, as much Wormwood, and the like quantity of Rue, wash them well, and then bruise them in a mortar, which being done, boil them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them, and add to the Liquor a quarter of a pound of Sweet Butter, and being but luke warm give it the Horse.

A Remedy for the pain in the Kidnies, or Stone.

Take a handfull of Mayden-hair, and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, give it the

the Horse to drinke every morning till hee be well, this will break any Stone in any Horse whatsoever.

For the pain in the Withers.

Take the hearb Harts-tongue, and boill it with the Oyl of Roses, and very hot apply it to the soze, and it will asswage it, or else break it and heal it.

To defend a Horse from Flies.

Take the Iuyce of the Bellitory of Spain, mix it with Milk, and anoint the Horses belly with it, and no Flies will trouble him.

For broken Bones, or Bones bur of Joint in Horses.

First place the Bones in the right places, take Ferismand and beat it in a morter with the Oyl of Swallows, anoint the members Broken, then splinter it up, & rowle it up, and in fifteen daies time, the bones will be strong.

Remedies

Remedies to cure several Diseases Incident
to Cows and Oxen.

For the Pestilence or Murrain.

Take of old Urine a quart, and mix it with
a quantity of Hens dung, dissolve it in it, and
let the Beast drink it.

For Diseases in the Guts, Flux, or Collick.

Take a handful of the seed of Wood-roses,
dry it, and beat it to powder, brew it with a
quart of strong Ale, and give it the Beast to
drink.

For the Cough, or shortnesse of Breath.

Give the Beast to drink, divers mornings
together, a spoonful of Tarr, dissolved in a
quart of new milk, and one head of Garlick,
pilled and bruised.

For the general Scab, or Scurf in Cattel.

If it be only in one place, anoint that place
with black Sope and Tarr mixed together,
but

but if it be over the whole body, then first let the Beast bleed, and wash the Scabs with old Urine, and green Copperas together, and after that anoint the body with Boars grease and Bizimstone mixed together.

For killing of Worms in Oxen and Cows.

Take Savine chopt small, and beaten with sweet Butter, and so give it in round balls to the Beast, or else use sweet wort and black Hope mixed.

For eating any Poysonous thing.

Take a pint of strong Vineger, and half so much Oyl, and two spoonfulls of London Treacle, and mix it together on the fire, and give it the Beast warm to drink, and it will certainly cure him.

For the Gout in Cattle.

Take Gallinagal, and boile it in the Dregs of Wine, put in it sweet Butter, and in the manner of a Poultis, lay it to the member grieved.

Several

Several choice Remedies for curing
diseases in Sheep.

For the Scab or Itch in Sheep.

Anoint the place with Tarr and Grease
mixed together, or steep Pulioi Royal in wa-
ter, and wash the skin with it, it will pre-
serve them from running into the Scab.

For killing Magots in Sheep.

Take Gole grease, Tarr, and brimstone,
and mix them together on the fire, then a-
noint the place with it, and it will kill all Ma-
gots.

For preserving Sheep from the Rot.

Take Abraces, which is a certain Salt ga-
thered from the Marshes in the heat of Sum-
mer, with this rub the mouth of the Sheep
once a week, and you never need fear the Rot-
ting of your Sheep.

For the Staggers in Sheep or Lambs.

Take Asafetida and dissolve it in warm
Water,

Water, and put the quantity of half a spoonful into each Ear of the Sheep or Lamb, and it will be a present Remedy.

For the Cough, or any cold in Sheep.

Take Colts-foot and Hung-worts and stamp them, strain the Juice into a little Honey and Water, and give it the Sheep to drink.

For the Feaver among Sheep.

Take Puliol-Royal and stamp it, mix the Juice of it with Water and Vineger, half a pint, and give it the Sheep with a horn luke warm.

For increasing Milk in Ewes.

Nothing is better than change of Pasture for this, or else give them Fitches, Dill, and Anni-seeds, this will make Milk spring much.

For the losse of the Cudd.

Take sower Leaven and Salt, and beat it in a mortar with Mans Urine and Loam, make a ball and force him to swallow it down: use it also for Cows and Dren.

An



An exact and brief Chroni-
cle, of some of the most me-
morable passages that have hap-
pened since the Creation of the
World to this present year of
our Lord. 1663.

A <i>Dam</i> Created, <i>Gen. 2.</i>	5625.
Since <i>Noah</i> entred into the Ark, and the Flood destroyed all flesh moving upon the earth.	3967
Since the promise made by God unto <i>Abra- ham</i> , that he should have a Son.	3541
Since <i>Abraham</i> dyed.	3441
Since God sent <i>Moses</i> to bring <i>Israel</i> out of <i>Ægypt</i> .	3111
Since the game at Chess was devised.	2285
Since <i>Haman</i> was hanged on the gallows fit- ty Cubits high, that he made for <i>Mordecai</i> .	2114
Since <i>Alexander</i> the great dyed.	1982
Since <i>Julius Cesar</i> slain in the Senat House.	1705
	111

In the 42th year of the Raigh of *Augustus*
Cesar, *Jesus Christ* by the will of God,
 taking on him our flesh, was born of the
 Virgin *Mary*. 1663

Jesus Christ Baptized by *John* in *Jordan*. 1633

Our Saviour *Jesus Christ* having finished the
 will of God his Father, suffered upon the
 Crosse. 1630

Since St. *Stephen* was stoned to death. 1635

James the Brother of *John* beheaded. 1617

Joseph of *Arimathea* came into *England*. 1598

Since *Peter* and *Paul* were put to death. 1589

Jerusalem taken by *Titus*. 1590

Clocks and Dyals set up in Churches. 1036

Since *England* was divided into Parishes. 1026

Painting and Glazing and building with
 stone, brought into this Land, by *Bennet* a
 Monck. 1007

Organs first used in Churches. 1001

St. *Pauls* Church burnt. 576

London-Bridge new built with Timber. 300

The first Mayor of *London*. 474

The Bible divided into Chapters. 468

London-Bridge with 33 years labour was fi-
 nished of stone. 454

London-Bridge was burnt. 451

Since

of Knowledge.

147

Since Tyling first used in <i>London</i> .	416
The order of the Garter.	319
The first use of Gunns	283
Printing first in <i>England</i>	204
Evil May-day.	146
Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> born	120
Register books kept in every Parish.	125
<i>Bulloin</i> Conquered.	121
The sweating sicknesse.	112
The first using of Coaches.	108
The last firing of <i>St. Pauls</i> steeple.	102
The Royal Exchange built.	97
The Rebellion in the North.	94
The Massacree in <i>France</i> .	91
A blazing Star, on the 11th. of <i>November</i> .	86
A great Snow the 21th of <i>February</i> .	85
A great Earthquake, and a blaizing-Star seen nightly in <i>October</i> , and <i>November</i> .	83
1577	81
Another blazing-Star seen in <i>May</i> .	77
Fourteen Traitors Executed.	75
The Camp at <i>Tilbury</i> .	74
<i>William Hacket</i> executed in <i>Cheap-side</i> for Blasphemy and Treason. <i>July</i> 28	74
<i>Cadis</i> voyage, and the Lady <i>Elizabeth</i> born.	67
King <i>Charls</i> the first was born <i>Nov. 19. 1600</i>	

A great plague whereof dyed in *London* and
in the Suburbs in one year 30578 besides
those of other diseases. 38

The powder treason discovered *Novemb. 5.* 58

A great frost from the 8th. of *Decemb.* to the
end of *February.* 56

Prince *Henry* dyed. 52

The new River brought from *Ware*, well fi-
nished. 50

A great Snow. 48

Queen *Ann* dyed. 45

King *Charls* the first came home from *Spain*,
Octob. 6 40

Queen *Mary* arrived at *Dover*, *June 12* 38

The draw-bridge repaired in *June*, 35

Charls the second, our soveraign Lord and
King was born the 29th of *May*. 33

The Lady *Mary* born *Nov.* the 4th. 31

A lamentable fire on *London-Bridge* the 11th
of *Feb.* 30

King *Charls* the first, his progresse into *Scot-*
land, and the Duke of *York* born the 15th.
of *Octob.* 30

The reparation about *St. Pauls* begun, and
the River of *Thames* twice frozen, that
people did daily go over it as on plain
ground. 29

Thomas

- Thomas Parre* dyed, being a 152 years old, the
15th of *Nov.* 28
Lady *Elizabeth*, daughter to our sovereign
King *Charls* the first, born the 29th of
Decemb. 28
Lady *Ann* born the 17th of *March* 27
A cruel Sea-fight between the *Spaniard* and
Holander, near the English Coast, in the
month of *September.* 24
The Parliament began the 3d. of *Nov.* 23
William of *Nassaw* Prince of *Orange* was
wedded unto the Lady *Mary* the second of
May. 22
The Rebellion in *Ireland* began the 23th of
October. 22
The Lord *Strafford* beheaded, *May* the 12th
21
The Earl of *Essex* made General, the 12th of
July. *ibid.*
The battel at *Edge-hill*, *Octob.* 25. *ibid.*
At *Branford*, *Nov.* 12. *ib.*
The *Scots* enter *England* *January* 16. 20
Cheap-side Cross taken down, *May* 12. *ib.*
Mr. *Tomkins* and Mr. *Chaloner* Executed *Jan-*
ly 5. *ibid.*
Newberry first battel *Septemb.* 23. *ib.*
Bishop of *Canterbury* beheaded *Janna.* 10.
19

Since <i>Marston-More</i> fight <i>July 2</i>	19
<i>Nubeury</i> second battel, <i>Octob. 28.</i>	ib.
Lord <i>Fairefax</i> made General <i>Decemb. 31.</i>	ib.
<i>Naseby</i> fight, <i>June the 14th</i>	18
<i>Scots</i> routed in <i>Lancashire</i> by <i>Oliver Cromwel</i> , <i>Aug. 17.</i>	15
King <i>Charls</i> the first murthered, <i>January the 30th</i>	ibid.
Duke <i>Hambleton</i> , Lord <i>Capel</i> , and the Earl of <i>Holland</i> Beheaded.	ibid.
A new stamp for money.	ibid.
<i>Colchester</i> taken, brave <i>Lucas</i> and <i>Lisle</i> shot to death, <i>August 28</i>	ibid.
The long Parliament that had sit 12 years, 6 months, and 18 daies, pulled out by <i>Oli-</i> <i>ver Cromwel.</i>	10
A great victory against the <i>Hollander June 23</i>	ibid.
<i>O. P.</i> began his Government. <i>Decemb. 16.</i>	ib.
Lord <i>Gerard</i> and the King of <i>Portugal's</i> Bro- ther beheaded on <i>Tower-hill.</i>	9
<i>Dunkirk</i> delivered to the <i>English.</i>	5
Sir <i>Henry Slingsby</i> , and Dr. <i>Huit</i> , beheaded.	ib.
<i>O. P.</i> the Tyrant dyed. <i>Septemb. the 3d.</i>	ib.
Lord <i>Monck</i> brought in the Secluded Mem- bers. <i>Feb. 21.</i>	4

Since The Healing Parliament 25th of *Apri.*³
Our gracious King *Charls* happily arrived at
London the 29th of *May*. *ibid.*

His Majesties magnificent entertainment at
Guild-Hall, by the City, *July* the 5th. *ibid.*

General *Monk* created Duke of *Albermarl*,
and took his place in the house of Peers.
ibid.

Henry Duke of *Glocester*, departed this life,
Novem. *ibid.*

Thomas Harrison, one of the Kings Judges,
Executed at *Charing-crosse*, the 13th of *Oft.*
ibid.

John Carew the 15th of *octo.* *ibid.*

John Cook, and *Hugh Peters*, the 16th of *Oft.*
ibid.

Scot, Gregory, Clement, and *Jones*, the 17th of
Ofto. *ibid.*

Hacker and *Axtel* hanged at *Tiburn*, the 19th
of *Ofto.* *ibid.*

Mary Princeesse of *Orange*, died the 24th of
Novemb. *ibid.*

King *Charls* the second, Crowned at *Westmina-*
ster, the the 23 of *April.* ²

Elizabeth Queen of *Bohemia*, died the 13th
Feb. *ibid.*

Queen *Katherine* Embarked for *England*, in
the Royal *Charls*, the 13th of *April.* ¹

Miles Corbet, John Okey, and John Bankstead,
were hanged, drawn, and quartered, at
Tiburn the 19th of *April*. 3

Queen Katherine Landed at *Portsmouth*, the
14th of *May*. 2

King Charls and *Queen Katherine*, were
Married at *Portsmouth*, by the Lord Bi-
shop of *London* the 21 of *May*. 2

Sr. Henry Vane beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, the
14th of *June*. *ibid.*

Queen Katherine came first to *White-Hall* in
great Tryumph, the 23 of *August*. 1

The Perpetual Almanack, or an
Almanack for ever.

Mar.	Aug.	May	Oct.	Apr.	Sept.	June
1	6	3	8	2	7	4
Nov.		Janu.		July	Dec.	Feb.
9		11		5	10	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	●	●	●	●

Note that in the Leap Year (which is eve-
ry

ry fourth year) February hath 29 daies alone,

The Explanation of this Almanack.

Know first, the two uppermost collumes, are the twelve months in the year, beginning at March and so on; the second thing is, that you must know that the 31 figures under the months, are the 31 daies of every month; the third thing to be sought is this, what day of the week, the first day of March is, in the year 1662, which is on a Saturday, then in 1663 it will be on a Sunday, as you may see in the next table, second collume, where every figure under March are Sundaies for this year, and the next year Mundaies, and the next year Tuesdaies, so every year changing the several day, as for example.

An Example.

In this year 1663 the first of March is on a Sunday, and so is the first of November, you finde under these two months, the two first mentioned, these figures, 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, which daies are Sundaies, in both months, and so under all the other months, the figures under them are sundaies, in the same manner in the next year it will be on Mundaies.

A

A proper and useful Kalender, shewing perfectly for the next insuing eighteen years, on what day Easter will fall, also the first Sunday in Lent, the first day of *March*, the Golden number, the Epact, and Whitsunday, very plain and easie to bee understood.

Years of our L. till 1680.	First daies of <i>March</i> .	Epact.	Sunday Letters.	First Sunday daies in Lent.	Easter Day	Whitsun- day.
1663	Sunday	1	D	March 8.	April 19.	June 7.
1664	Tuesday	12	C. B	Feb. 28.	April 10.	May 29.
1665	Wednesday	13	A	Feb. 12.	Mar. 26.	May 14.
1666	Thursday	4	G	March 4.	April 15.	June 3.
1667	Fryday	15	F	Febr. 24.	April 7.	May 26.
1668	Sunday	16	E. D	March 9.	Mar. 22.	May 10.
1669	Munday	7	C	Febr. 28.	April 11.	May 30.
1670	Tuesday	18	B	Febr. 20.	April 3.	May 22.
1671	Wednesday	29	A	Mar. 12.	April 23.	June 11.
1672	Fryday	11	G. F	Febr. 25.	April 7.	May 26.
1673	Saturday	12	F	Febr. 17.	Mar. 30.	May 19.
1674	Sunday	3	D	March 8.	April 19.	June 7.
1675	Munday	14	C	Febr. 21.	April 4.	May 23.
1676	Wednesday	25	B. A	Febr. 13.	Mar. 26.	May 14.
1677	Thursday	6	G	March 4.	April 15.	June 3.
1678	Fryday	17	F	Febr. 17.	Mar. 31.	May 19.
1679	Saturday	28	E	March 9.	April 20.	June 8.
1680	Munday	20	D. C	Febr. 28.	April 11.	May 30.

How

How to know the beginning and the end of every Term.

Hillary Term begins January the 23 and ends February the 12.

Easter Term every year, begins 17 daies after Easterday, and it ends the munday before Whitunday.

Trinity Term begins the next fryday after Trinity Sunday, and ends on wednesday, 19 daies after.

Michaelmas Term begins the 23 of October, and ends the 28 of November.

To know the age of the Moon for Ever.

Take the day of the Month and the Epact to it also, and so many daies more as there are months from March to the Month you are to know the Moons age, and if the day of the month, the Epact, and the Number of the months, come not to 30, so much is the age of the Moon, but if it bee more then 30, take away 30 and the remainder is the Moons age, when the month hath 31 daies, take away 30 if the month have but 30 daies, take away 29.

An Example.

Would you know the Moons age, the 27 day of July 1663, take the Epact, which is 1, add that to the day of the month, and the number of the month from March, which is 5, which makes in all 33, then cast away 30, and the

the remaining 3 is the Moons age for this present 27 day of July 1663, in like manner you may know for every day, observing the same method.

A Tide-Table, shewing the time of high water at London Gravesend, the Downs, Walden, Rochester, Quinborough, Portsmouth, and Ile of Weight, with Hours and Minutes.

The Daye.		London		Graves.		Rochest.		Quinbo.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	16	3	18	2	18	1	33	12	46
2	17	4	36	3	6	2	21	1	36
3	18	5	24	3	54	3	9	2	24
4	19	6	12	4	42	3	57	3	12
5	20	7	0	5	30	4	55	4	0
6	21	7	48	6	18	5	33	4	48
7	22	8	36	7	6	6	21	5	36
8	23	9	24	7	54	7	9	6	24
9	24	10	12	8	42	7	57	7	12
10	25	11	0	9	30	8	45	8	0
11	26	11	43	10	18	9	33	8	48
12	27	12	27	11	6	10	21	9	36
13	28	1	24	11	54	11	9	10	24
14	29	2	12	12	42	11	57	11	12
15	30	3	0	1	30	12	45	12	0

In the first Colllame is the Moons age, in the second is the Hours and Minutes of high Water at London Bridge, Gravesend, and other places. When the Moon is one day old, it is high Water at London Bridge at three a clock, 18 minutes past; and so it is when the Moon is 16 dayes old, and so it is with every Moons age; The Figure opposite to it, is the Hour and Minute of high Water in every Colllame.

Shillings.

Pounds.

Tens of Pounds.

The Table of Interest, plainly shewing the true Interest due upon any sum of Money, from 5 shillings to 100 pounds, what is due for a month, for a year, after the usual rate of 6 pound the 100.

Tens of Pounds.	Pounds.	Shillings.	1 Mont.			3 Mont.			6 Mont.			9 Mont.			12 Mon.		
			s. d. q.			s. d. q.			s. d. q.			s. d. q.			s. d. q.		
			—			—			—			—			—		
		5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	2
		10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	0
		15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	8	0	0	10	2
		—	—			—			—			—			—		
	1		0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	2	2	1
	2		0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	3	4	2
	3		0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	4	6	3
	4		0	4	3	1	3	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	6	9	0
	5		0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	7	0	0
	6		0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	8	2	1
	7		0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	9	4	2
	8		0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	3	1	6	3
	9		0	10	3	2	3	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	0	9	0
	—	—	—			—			—			—			—		
			l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.		
		—	—			—			—			—			—		
10			0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
20			0	2	0	0	6	0	0	13	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
30			0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
40			0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
50			0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
60			0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
70			0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
80			0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
90			0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
100			0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0

A true and plain description of
the high-waies in *England and Wales*.

From *York* to *London*, 150 miles.

From *York* to *Tadcaster* is 8 miles, thence to *Wentbridge* 12 to *Doncaster* 7 to *Tuxford* 18 to *New-market*, 10 to *Grantham*, 10 to *Stanford*, 16 to *Stilton*, 12 to *Huntington*, 9 to *Roxton*, 15 to *Ware* 13, to *Waltham* 8, to *London* 12.

From *Norwich* to *London*, is 86 miles.

From *Norwich* to *Mundam*, is 5 miles, thence to *Acleborough* 5 to *Thetford* 10 to *Ickingham* lands 6 to *New-market* 10 to *Whitfordbridge* 10 to *Barkway* 10 to *Puckeridge* 5 to *Ware* 5 to *Waltham* 8 to *London* 12.

From *Shrewsbury* to *Coventry*, and so to *London* is 126 miles.

From *Shrewsbury* to *Watling-street* is 7 miles, thence to *Shefual* 5 to *Banningal* 3 to *Wolverhampton* 5 to *Bremicham* 10 to *Meriden* 10 to *Coventry* 4 to *London*, as in *Lancaster way*.

From *Cambridge* to *London* 44 miles.

From *Roxton* to *Cambridge* 10 miles, thence to *Bark-way* 4 to *Puckeridge* 5 to *Ware* 5 to *Waltham* 10 to *London* 12.

From

From Oxford to London, 47 miles.

From Oxford to Whatlay-bridge, 5 miles,
thence to Tetworth 5 to Stoken-Church 5
to Wickam 5 to Beconsfield 5 to Arbridge 7
to London 15.

From Ludlow to Worcester, and so to Lon-
don 106 miles.

From Ludlow to Tenbury, is 5 miles,
thence to Worcester 16 to Evesham 12 to
Chippingnorton, 14 to Alip 12 to Wickam
20 to Beconsfield 5 to Arbridge 7 to London 15.

From South-hampton to London, 64 miles.

From South-hampton to Twisford is 8
miles, thence to Alford 8 to Alton 7 to Far-
nam 7 to Gilsford 9 to Rippley 5 to Cobham
5 to Kingston 5 to London 10.

From Chichester to London, 50 miles.

From Chichester to Midhurst is 7 miles,
thence to Chiddinkfold 10 to Gilsford 8 to Rip-
pley 5 to Cobham 5 to Kingston 5 to London
10.

From Coventry to Oxford, 44 miles.

From Coventry to Southam, is 14 miles,
thence to Newbury 10 to Uxbridge 14 to
Oxford 6

From Coventry to Cambridge 46 miles.

From Coventry to Dunchurch, is 8 miles,
thence to North-hampton 10 to Higham-Fer-
ries

ries 10 to St. Eos 8 to Cambridge 10.

From Bristow to Oxford 48 miles.

From Bristow to Sodbury, is 10 miles, thence to Cicester 12 to Farington 14 to Dr. fozd 12.

From Bristow to London 97 miles.

From Bristow to Warefall, is 10 miles, thence to Chipnam 10 to Warleborough 15 to Hungerford 8 to Newbury 7 to Redding 15 to Maidenhead 10 to Colebrook 7 to London 15.

From Exeter to London, 138 miles.

From Exeter to Honiton, is 12 miles, thence to Chard 10 to Crickhorn 6 to Sherborn 10 to Shaftsbury 12 to Salisbury 18 to Andover 15 to Basingstoke 16 to Wartherow 8 to Bagshot 8 to Stanes 8 to London 15.

From Dover to London, 55 miles.

From Dover to Canterbury, is 12 miles, thence to Stittingborn 11 to Rochester 8 to Gravesend 5 to Dartford 6 to London 12.

From Rye to London 48 miles.

From Rye to Plumwel is 15 miles, thence to Tunbridge 11 to Chepstow 7 to London 15.

From Yarmouth to Colchester, and so to London 93 miles.

From Yarmouth to Lestiff, 6 miles, thence to Slibur 10 to Snap-bridge 8 to Wood-bridge

bridge 6 to Ipswich 7 to Colchester 12 to
Kelvedon 8 to Chelmsford 10 to Brentwood
10 to London 15.

From Walsingham to London, 82 miles.

From Walsingham to Wickham, 12 miles,
thence to Brandon ferry 10 to Newmarket
10 to Whitford bridge 10 to London, as in
Norwich way.

From Cockermonth to Lancaster, and so to
London, 223 miles.

From Cockermonth to Kilsike, 6 miles,
thence to Grocener 8 to Kendale 14 to Bur-
ton 7 to Lancaster 8 to Preston 20 to Wigan
14 to Warrington 12 to New-castle 20 to
Leichfield 20 to Colest 12 to Coventry 8 to
Daintry 14 to Worcester 10 to Stony-strat-
ford 6 to Bickhil 7 to Dunstable 7 to St.
Albans 10 to Barnet 10 to London 10.

From Carmarthen to London, is 155 miles.

From Carmarthen to Laundobery, is 20
miles, thence to Belth 14 to Preston 12 to
Worcester 26 to London as in Ludlow way.
From St. Davids to Hereford and Gloucester,
and so to London, 210 miles.

From St. Davids to Alford 12 miles,
thence to Carmarthen 24 to Newton 12 to
Lanbury 10 to Becknock 16 to Hay 10 to
Peresford 14 to Rosse 19 to Gloucester 12 to

W

Cicester

Cicester 15 to Farington 10 to Abbingdon 10
to Dorchester 5 to Wexley 12 to Maiden-head
7 to Colebrook 7 to Hounslow 5 to London 10.
From Carnarvan to Chester, and so to Lon-
don, 207 miles.

From Carnarvan to Conoway, is 24 miles,
thence to Denbigh 11 to Flint 12 to Chester
10 to Ulich 15 to Stone 15 to Lichfield, 18
to Colekil 12 to Coventry 8 to London, as in
Cockermouth way.

From Barwick to York, 108 miles.

From Barwick to Belford is 12 miles,
thence to Anwick 12 to Worpit 12 to New-
castle 12 to Durham 12 to Darlington 14 to
North-alerton 10 to Topcliffe 7 to York
17.

*The names of the principal Fayres in England and
Wales, together with the month, day, and place
where they be kept, more largely then heretofore.*

Fairs in January.

THe 3 day at Lanibither, 5 at Hickerford
in Lancashire the 6 day being Twelfth
day, at Salisbury, Bristow, the 7 day at Langin-
nie, the 25 day at Bristol, Churchingford,
Graves-end, the 31 at Landissel.

Fairs in February.

The first day at Bromley in Lancashire, the

2 at Bath, Bicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Codlemew, Lin, Maidstone, Reading, Beconsfield, the Vizes in Wiltshire, and at Whiteland. The 3 at Boxgrove, Brimley. The 6 at Stafford for six daies for all kind of Merchandize, without Arrests. The 8 at Tragaron. The 9 at Landiff. The 14 at Owndale in North-hamptonshire, Feverham. The 24 at Baldock, Bourn, Froom, Henly upon Thames, Higham-ferties, Tewsbury, Uppingham, Walden. The 26 at Stanford an Horse-fair.

Fairs in March.

The first day at Langadog, Langevallah Mardrim. The 3 at Bremwel-braks in Norfolk. The 4 at Bedford, Oakham. The 8 at Taragaron. The 12 at Spaford, Stamford, Sudbury, Wooburn, Wrexham, Bodnam and Alsom in Norfolk. The 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin. The 17 at Pattrington. The 18 at Sturbridge. The 20 at Alisbury, Durham. The 24 at Lanerchemith. The 25 at St. Albanes, Ashwel in Hertfordshire, Burton, Cardigan, Cartwalden in Essex, Huntingdon, St. Jones in Werc. Malden, Malpas, New-castle, North-hampton, Onay in Bucks, Woodstock, Whiteland, great Chard. The 30 at Malmsbury.

Fairs in April.

The 2 day at Hitchin, North-fleet, Rochford.

The 3 at Leck in Staffordshire. The 5 at Wallingford. The 7 at Darby. The 9 at Billingsworth. The 22 at Stanford. The 23 at Ampul, Bewdley, Browton, Bristock, Bilson, Bury in Lancashire, Castlecombs, Charing, Chichester, Engfield in Sussex, Gilford Bishops-Hatfield, Hunningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuer, North-hampton, Nutlay in Sussex, S. Pombes, Sabrigworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham, Riliborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Sapsar in Hartfordshire. The 25 at Bourn in Lincolnshire, Buckingham, Caln in Wiltshire, Cliffe in Sussex, Colbrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamshire, Oakham, Uttoxeter, Winchcombe. The 26 at Tenderden in Kent, Clete.

Fairs in May.

The 1 day at Andover, Brickhil, Blackburn in Lancashire, Chelmsford, Congerton in Cheshi. Fockingham, Grighowel, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Lichfield, if not on Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Lattrissent, Louth, Maidstone, Ocetry in Shropshire, Perin, Philipnorton, Ponsbridge, Reading, Rippon, Standed, Stow the old, Stocknailand, Tuxford in the day, Usk, Harveril, Warwick, Wendover, Worlworth. The 2 Powltheley in Carmarthenshi. The 3 Abergavenny, Ashborn-peak, Arundel, Bramyard

yard, Bala, Chersey near Oatlands, Chipnam Church-stretton, in Shropsh. Cowbridge in Glamorgansh. Darby, Denbigh, Elstow by Bedford, Hiningham Merthir, Mounron, Non-eton Huddersfield, Ratsdale in Lanca. Tidnel, Waltham-Abby, Thedford in Norfolk. The 5 Merchaleth in Montgom. The 6 Almsbury, Hoy, Knighton. The 7 Bath, Beverley, Hanslop, Newton in Lancash. Hatesbury Oxford, Stratford upon Avon. The 8 Maidston. The 10 Ashburn in the peak. The 11 Dunstable. the 12 Greys-Thorrock in Essex. The 13 Bala in Meriton. The 15 Welshpool in Montgom. The 16 Langarranagge in Cardigan. The 19 Mayfield, Ode-hill, Rochester, Wellow. The 20 Malsbury. The 25 Blackburn. The 29 Crambrook. The 31 Pershore.

Fairs in June.

The 3 Alesbury. The 9 Maidstone. The 11 Holt, Kinwil-gate in Carmarthen. Lanibither, Lanwist. Landinalador, Maxfield, Newborough, Newcastle in Elim, Oackham, Wellinton, Newport-pannel Skipton upon Stow, Bremwel, in Norfolk. The 13 at New-town in Kedewen, Monrg. The 14 at Bangor. 15 Vizes, Pershore. The 16 Bealth, Newport, The 17 at Hadstock, Higham ferries, Lanigrolling, Towgreen. The 19 at Bridgenorth. The 21 Ystradmerick, The

22 St. Albans, Shrewsbury, Durham, Darby. The
 23 Barnet, Castle, Ebidien, Dolgelly. The 24.
 Ashborn, St. Annes, Awkinborough, Bedford,
 Bedle, Beverly, Bishops-Castle, Boughton green,
 Bosworth, Brecknock, Bromesgrove, Cambridge,
 Colchester Crumbrock, Croydon, Farnham,
 Gloucester, Halifax, Hartford, Harestone, Hor-
 sham, Hurst, Kingston-War, Kirkham-Aund,
 Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Ludlow Pemsey,
 Preston, Reading, Romford, Shaftsbury, Strat-
 stock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, West-
 chester, VVindsor, VVormster, York. The 26
 Northop. The 27 Burton upon Trent, Folkstone,
 Landegain. The 28 at Helcorn, Marchenleth,
 S. Pompei, Royston, 29 Ashwel, Barkamstead,
 Bennington, Bala, Bibalance, Bolton, Bromley,
 Buckingham, Buntingford, Cardiff Gorgange,
 Odesdon, Holdsworth, Horndon, Ludderfield,
 Lewer-Knotsford Lempster, Lamorgan, Lande-
 ber, Mansfield, Marlborough, Peterfield, Pont-
 Stephen, Sarstrange, Sennoch, Mountsorril, moun-
 Aril, Cnay Peterborough, Southam, Stafford,
 Stockworth, Sedbury Thorroch-Grays, Upton,
 Tring, Wem, Westminster, Witney, VVoolver-
 hampton, Woodhurst, York. 30 Maxfield.

Fairs in July.

2 Ashton-under-line, Congerton three daies,
 Huntington, Rickmansworth, Smeath, Swinsey,
 VVood-

VWoodborn. **3** Haverfon. **5** Burton upon Trent,
6 Haverhul-Lambicher, Llanidlas. **7** Albridge,
 Burnwood, Chippingnorton, Castlemain, Chap-
 pelfrith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haver-
 ford, Richmond, Shelford, **S**w Eaton, Tenbury,
 Tesheuemich, Vizes, Uppingham. **11** Lidde,
 Partney. **13** Fodringbay. **15** Greenstead, Pinch-
 back. **17** Stevenage, Bealth, Knelmes, Leek,
 Llanvilling. **20** VVinchcomb, Auferton, Bark-
 way, Barley, Boulton, Bowley, Carefly, Chim-
 mock, Coolidge, Llannibithener, Noarb, S. Mar-
 garers, Odiham. Tenbie, Urbridge, VWoodstock.
21 Bainards Castle, Battleveld, Bicklefworth,
 Billericay, Redburn Bridgenorth, Broughton,
 Calne, Clitheral, Colchester. **22** Irkleton, Kes-
 wick, Kimolton, Kingston, Mawdlin-Hill, Hey,
 Marlborough, Newark upon Trent, Norwich,
 Poncerley, Ridwalley, Roking, Stoniftratford,
 Stokesbury, Turbury, VViltheal, VVithgrigge,
 Yadeland, Yerne, **23** Carnarvan, Cheston. **25**
 Abington, Ashwel, Aldergam Baldock, Bark-
 hamsted, Bilson, Bolston, Bristowre, Bristol,
 Bromesgrove, Bromley, Broadock, Buntingford,
 Cambden, Capel-Jago, Chichester, Chilhol,
 Derby, Doncanster, Dover, Dudley Erith, Hat-
 field, S. James London, S. James by Northamp-
 ton, Ipswich, Kingston, Lisle, Reading, Rich-
 mond in the North, Ross, Saffron-Walden, Hiat
 Sinal, Skipton, Stamford, Stackpool, Stone,

Themble-green, Thickham, Thrapston, Tilbury, Trowbridge, Walden, Warrington, Weatherby Wigmore. 27 Ashwel, Canterbury, Chappel-frith, Horsham. 30 Stafford. *Fayrs in August.*

The first at Bath, Bedford, Chestow, Dunstable, S.Eeds, Exeter, Feversham, Flint, Horsenay, Kaermarthen, Kaergwilly, Llantrissant, Llawiwin, Ludford, Loughborow, Malling, Newton in Lancashire, New-castle upon Trent, Northam-Church, Rumney, Shrewsbury, Selbon, Selby, Thaxted, Wisbich, Yellane, York. The 4 Radnor, Linton. The 6 Bardney, Peterborough. The 9 Aberlew. The 10 Alchurch, Banbury, Blackamore, Bodwin, Brainford, Chidley, Choreley, Croyly, Driffringdiwich, Doncaster, Farnham, Frodisham, Fulsea, Hareley, Hawckhurst, Horn-Castle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwilgal, Kilgarron, Ludlow, Marras, Melton-Mob, Mearworth, Newborough, Oundle, Rugby, Sedole, Sherborn, Toceter, Waltham-Abby, Walden, Weydon, Wormster, Winstow. The 15 at St. Albanes, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Cardigan, Gisborough, Goodhurst, Hinckley, Huntington, Luton, Marleborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport in Monmouth sh. Preston, Raiadargwy, Ross, Stow in Lincoln sh. Stroud, Swanfay, Turbury, Wakefield, Whitland, Yminith. The 24 Aberconwey, Aborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Beggars-Bush, Bromley, Slag, Bridge-

Bridgestock, Chorley, Croyley, Crowland, Dover, Darindon, Grimsby, Harewood, Kidderminster, London, Montgomery, Monmouth, Nantwich, Northalerton, Norwich, Orford, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Tuddington, Watford. The 28 Ashford, Daintry, Sturbridge, Wan, Talisarn-Green, Welch-pool. 29 Brecknock, Colby, Kaerwis, Carmarthen, Oakham, Watford.

Fairs in September.

The 1 at Chappel-Silvie, St Giles, Neath. The 7 at Ware, Woodbury-hill. The 8 Atherston, Powmaris, Blackburn, Brewood, Bury in Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiffe, Chatton, Chaulton, Drayton, Driffield, Gisborough, Gliborn, Hatford, Huntington, Llandisfel, Malden, Northampton, Partney, Roculet, Smeath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Tenby, Ulcester, Wakefield, Waltham on the Wolds West, Nem, Whiteland, 11 Werseworh, Wolpit. 13 Tuxford 13 New-town, Redwin, Powlthery, Varsley. 14 Abergavenny, Barfly, Church-Stretton, Chesterfield, Denbigh, Hidome, Hersbury, Munckton, Newborough, Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond, Ross, Rockingham, Smaliding, Stratford upon Aven, Waltham-Abby, Wotton under hedge. 15 Raiardag. 17 Cliffe, Llanidlas. 20 Llanvelly, Ruthin. 21 Abergwilly, Baldock, Bedford, Braintry, Brackly, Maiden-Bulwick, Canterbury, Dover, Claphon, Croydon, Daintry,

try, Eastred, S. Edmondsbury, Helmsly, Holden, Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston, Ware, Marlborough, Malden, Mildnal, Noringham, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Stratford, Vizes, Wendover, Whitheral, Woodstock. 23 Pancridge in Staford sh. 24 Llanvilling, Malton a week. 26 Darby. 28 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen. 29 Aberconway, S. Albons, Ashborn-Peak, Balnstock, Basinstoak, Bishop-Stratford, Blackburn, Besterrunningham, Buckland, Burwel, Canterbury, Cohich, Cokermouth, Market-Deeping, Michael-Dan, Headley, Heay, higham-ferries, S. Ives, Kingston, Horn, Killingworth, Kingsland, Lawenham, Lancast. Leicester, Llanidlas, Llanvihangel, Llochir, Ludlow, Malden, Marchenleth, Methir, Newberry, Selby, Shelford in Bedford sh. Sittingborn, Stow, Line, Tuddington, Uxbridge], Wey-hill, Weymer seven daies, Westchester, Witham, Woodham ferry.

Fairs in October.

1 Banbury, Caster. 2 Salisbury. 3 Boulton in the Moors. 4 S. Michael. 6 Havent in hamp sh. Maidstone in Kent. 8 Bishop-Stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibither, Pont-Stephen, Swansey. 9 Ashborn, Peak, Blich, Devizes, Gainsborough, Harborough, Sabridge-worth, Thorrock-Greys. 11 Newport Pagnel. 12 Polton-furnace, Llargoveth. 13 Aberstow, Charing, Croston, Colchester, Drayton, Edmondstow,

stow, Gravesend, Hitchen, Newp. Hodnet,
 Leighton-Bussard, Morshfield, Newport in
 Monmouth, Royston, Stopforth, Staunton, Tam-
 worth, Winsor. 18 Ashwel, Banbury, Barner,
 Brick-hill, Bridgenorth, Bishops Hatfield, Bur-
 ton upon Trent, Charleton, Regis, Cliff. Fly,
 Faringdon, Henley in Arden, Holt, Kidwelly,
 Isk-lowhaddon, Marloe upon Thames, Middle-
 wich, Newcastle, Radnor. Thrift, Tisidal, Tun-
 bridge upon haven, Wellingborough, Wigham,
 Wrigley, York. 19 Frideswid by Oxford. 21
 Saffron-Walden, Cicester, Coventry, Here-
 ford, Llanibither, Lentham, Stockfly. 23 Bidles-
 worth, Knorsford, Dow, Ratdale, Preston,
 Whit-Church. 25 Beverly. 27 Darnton. 28
 Aberconway, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bidderden,
 Hallaton, Hartford, Lempster, Lloneydy, New-
 market, Oxford, Preston-Aund. Stanford, Tali-
 sarn-Green, Warwick, Wilton Wormster. 30
 Abermales, Chelmsford, Ruthin, Powltheley,
 Stockfly, Wakefield. On Martelmals day Darn-
 ton.

Fairs in November.

1 Bicklesworth, Castlemain, Kellom Mont-
 gomery, Ludlow. 2 Belching-Iye, Bishops-Ca-
 stle, Elsemere, Kingston upon Thames, Leek,
 Loughborough, Mayfield, Masfield, York. 3 Kaer-
 marthen. 5 Welchpool. 6 Andover, Bedford,
 Brecknock, Hartford, Lesford, Mailing, Mar-
 ton in Holdernefs, Newport-pond, Pembridge,
 Salford,

galsford, Stanbridge, Trigney, Werlington,
 Wethod. 10 Aber-wingreen, Lenton in
 Northampton sh. seven daies, Llanibither, Rug-
 by, Shifnal, Wem. 11 Aberkennem, Boetling-
 ham, Dover, Folkingham, Marlborough, Mon-
 mouth, New-Castle, Emlin, Shaftsbury, Skip-
 ton on Craven, Tream, Withgrig, York. 13 S.
 Edmondsbury, Gilford in Surry. 15 Llanithi-
 ner, Marchileth Wellington. 17 Harlow, Hide,
 Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding. 19 Horsham in
 Kent. 20 S. Edmons-bury, Health, Ingarstone.
 22 Penibont, Sawthey. 23 Bangor, Beweth, Car-
 lin, Froom, Ludlow, Karescross, Sandwich,
 Tuddington. 25 Higham-ferry. 28 Ashburn-
 Peak. 29 Lawrest. 30 Amphil, Baldock, Bed-
 ford, York, Bewdley, Boston-Mart, Bradford,
 Collinborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Gar-
 green, Greenstead, Harleigh, Kimolton, Maid-
 en-head Maiden-Brack, Narbert, Ocestry, Pe-
 terfield, Pecores, Preston, Rochester, Wake-
 field, Warrington.

Fairs in December.

1 Tutbury. 5 Dolgeth, Newton, Pluckley.
 6 Arundel, Eased, S. Needs, Exeter, Gran-
 tham, Hendigham, Hethin, Hornsay, Norwich,
 Senock, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 Sandhurst.
 8 Bew-morris, Clitheral, Helxome, Kaerdi-
 gan, Kimar, Leicester, Malpas, Northampton,
 Whitlane. 11 Newport-Pagnet. 21 Hornby.
 22 Llandila-

22 Llandilavawt. 29 Canterbury, Royston, Salisbury.

A note of the moveable Fairs in England and Wales.

FROM Christmasts till June, every Wednesday, Northallerton. Three mondayes after Twelfth day, at Hinckley in Leicestersh. Tuesday after Twelfth day, at Melton-Mowbray, an horse-fair at Sarum. Thursday after Twelfth day, at Banbury, Litterworth, every thursday for three weeks. Fryday after Twelfth day, at Litchfield. Shrove-mund, at New-Castle under line. Ash-wednesday, at Abington, Candain in Glocester sh. Ciceter, Dunstable, Eaton by Winsor, Exeter, Folkingham, Lichfield, Royston, Tamworth, Tunbridge. First thursday in Lent, at Banbury. 1 Munday in Lent, at Chersay, Chichester Winchester. 1 Tuesday in Lent, at Bedford. 4 Munday in Lent, at Odinam, Saffron-Walden, Stanford. Friday and saturday before the fifth sunday in Lent, at Hartford. Munday before Annuntiation, at Denbigh, Kendal, Wilsbich. Fifth Munday in Lent, at Grantham, Helxome in Suffex, Salisbury, Sudbury. Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, at Drayton. On Thursday before Palm-Sunday, at Llandissel. Palm-Sunday Eve, Alesbury, Leicester, Newport, Pontefract, Skipron, VVisbich. Palm-monday, at Billingsworth, Kendal, Llandanren,

ren, VVorcester, Wednesday before Easter, at Kaerlin, Languilling. Maunday-Thurſday, Kettering, Sudminſter. Good-Friday, Acton-Bur-
 nel, Amptſhil, Biſhops-Caſtle, Brenton, Bury Charing, Engfield, Gilford, Hinningham, Ipſ-
 wich, Longuer; Meliain, Nutley, S. Pombes, Riſborough, Rothenam. Tueſday in Eaſter-
 week, at Brails, Daintry, Hircin, North-ſleet, Rochford; Sandiſh, Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. Mon-
 day in Eaſter-week, at Gainsborough, a Marr, Onay, Dryfield. Wednesday in Eaſterweek, at Wellinborough, Beverley, Redburn. Friday in Eaſter week, at Derby. Saturday at Skipton. Munday, after Low-ſunday, Bicklesworth, Eve-
 rham, Newcastle, the third monday after Ea- ſter, at Louth. In Rogation week, at Beverlay Engfield, Rech. Aſcention eve, Abargely, Darking. Aſcension-day, Bewmorris, Biſhop-
 Stratford, Bradſtead, Brunningham, Bridge- North, Burlon, Chappel-Frith, Chappel-Kinon, Eccleſhal, Eggleſfrew, Haſſaton, Kiderminſter, Lutterworth, Middlewich Newcastle, Rippon, Roſs, Stapport, Sudminſter, Vizes Wigam, Yaun. monday after Aſcension day, Thaxſtead, Burlington. wedneſday after Aſcension, Shrewſ-
 bury. Friday after Aſcension, Ruthin. Whirſon- Eve. New-Inn, Skipton upon Craven, Wiſbiſh. Whit. monday, Cribb, Kerby-Steven. Lennim, Ratſ-dale, Rye-hill Salisbury, Agmondſham, Amerſon,

Amerſon, Appleby, Bickleſworth, Bradford, Bro-
 miard, Burton, Chicheſter, Cockermouth, Dor-
 rington, Eweſham, Exeter, Hart-Green St. Ives,
 Linton. Owndle, Rigate, Shelford, Sittingborn,
 Sleaford, Mitliome, Whitchurch, Darrington in
 the North, Dryfield, Stockcheer. Whit. tuesday,
 Aſhby, Canterbury, Daintry, Elſemere, Epping,
 Farnig, High-Knotsford, Laiton-Buzzard.
 Lewes, Longuer, Long-Milford, Llanimthe-
 very, Melton-Mowbray, Midhurſt, Monmouth,
 Perith, Rochford, Oringſtock, Wednesday, at
 Llanbedder, Llandeby, Leck, Newark upon
 Trent, Pont-ſteven, Roſton, Landbar. thurſday
 at Cukefield, Kiſington, Friday, Cockſhall, Dar-
 by, Stow, in Guillin. Trinity Eve, Pontefract,
 Rowel, Skipton, Trinity monday, St. Mary-
 Awke, Kendale, Hounſlow, South-cave, Sto-
 kelly, Criſwel, Raily, Spiſby, Watford, Tun-
 bridge, Vizes. Tuesday, at Abergavenny, Rad-
 nor. Wednesday, at Aberfrow. On Corpus Chri-
 ſti day, at St. Annes, Banbury, Biſhop-ſtratford,
 Brimmiſham, Carewid, Eggleſtew, Hallaton,
 Halig, Kiddermiſter, Llanwiſt, Llannimerche-
 meth, Neath, Newport, Preſcor, S. Edes,
 Stampford, Stopport, Newbury, Hempſted,
 Roſs. On friday after, at Coventry, Chepſtow.
 On monday after, at Belton Stamford. Mon-
 day after, the Third of July, at Haverill. On
 Relick Sunday, (being the Sunday fortnight af-
 ter

ter midsummer) at Fodringay. On the First
monday after St. Bartholomew, at Sandwiche.
On monday after, St. Michael, at Falsley, St.
Faiths by Norwich, St. Michaels. On thursday
at Salisbury, Banbury, Monday fortnight after
Whitsunday, at Darnton: and so every monday
fortnight after, until Christmas,

A fair at Burneham Westgate in Norfolk,
Lammas Even, Lammas-day, and the day after,
for three dayes.

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